



ENGLAND'S NINE-DAY QUEEN
ALISON WEIR ON LADY JANE GREY

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE

HISTORY

REVEAL



NIXON

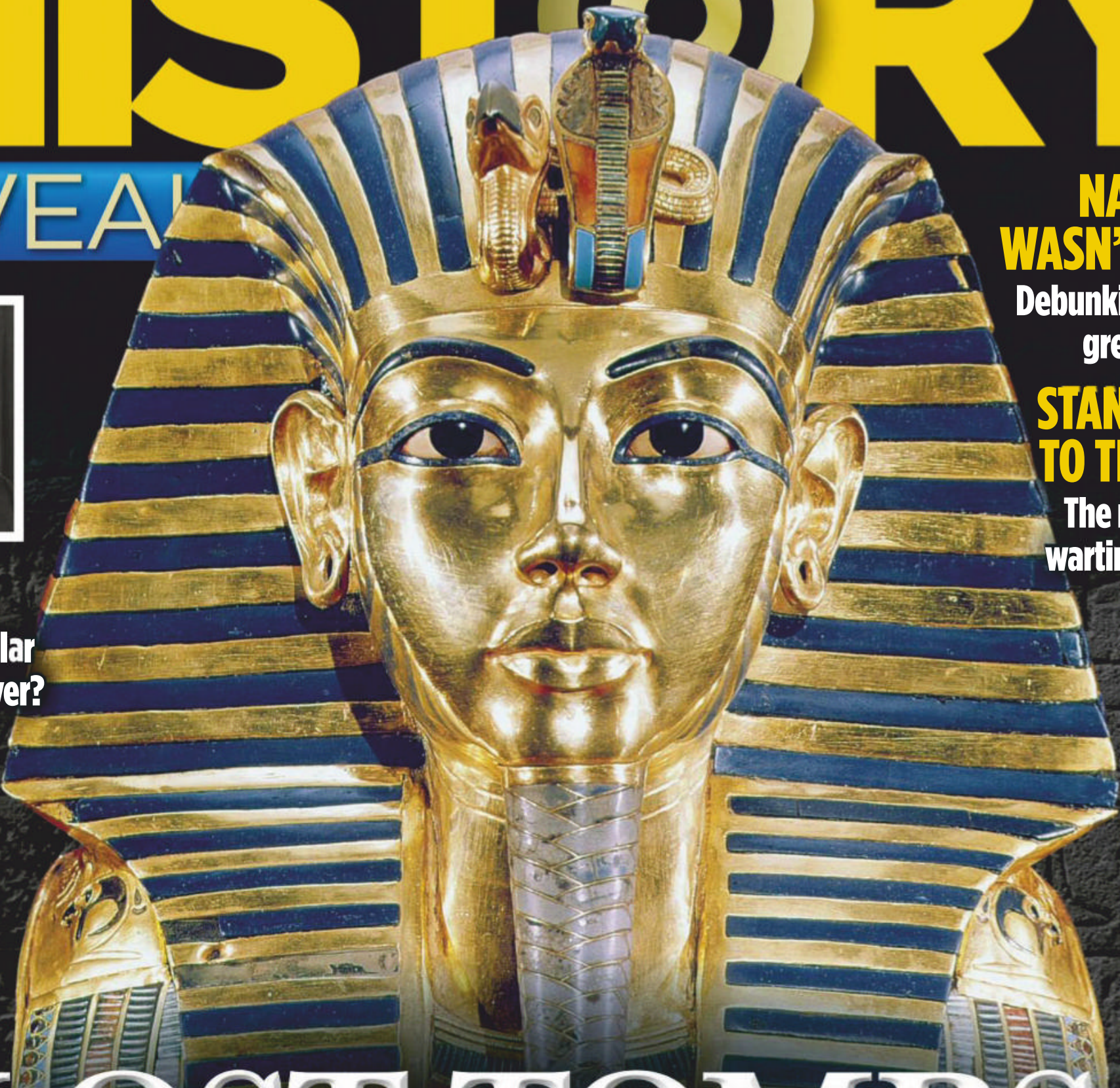
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The inside story of the race for Egypt's
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Chris Naunton (right) searches for lost treasures in Egypt



Beneath the sands of time



It's close to 100 years since **the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb** gripped the world. And yet in many ways, very little has changed in the search for the lost tombs of the pharaohs. We know there's a lot of them out there, but with **the dust and sand of millennia** heaped on them, it's the original needle in a haystack situation. And yet as modern technology offers hitherto unimaginable views of the desert, are we about to enter **a new era of discovery in Egypt**? Egyptologist Chris Naunton brings us up to speed on the quest so far from page 44.

A little closer to home, **Alison Weir takes us back to Tudor times** with the wretched story of Lady Jane Grey (p36), England's nine-day-queen, who, through very little fault of her own, was **executed when she was just a teenager**.

Elsewhere, we have tales of **World War II resistance** (p28), the **rise and fall of a US president** (p56), the remarkable story of an **Assyrian king** (p66) and much more besides! Happy reading!

Paul

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our March issue, on sale 21 February

CONTRIBUTORS



Alison Weir
The bestselling author explores the woman at the centre of her recent book – England's tragic nine-day queen, Lady Jane Grey. See page 36



Chris Naunton
Fresh from the desert, Egyptologist Chris takes us on a journey uncovering Ancient Egypt's greatest discoveries. See page 44



Onyeka Nubia
Writer and historian Onyeka discusses the failures of Hannibal, and why he would have stopped the Battle of Rorke's Drift. See page 17

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

62

The number given to Tutankhamun's tomb along with the letters KV. The find was the 62nd tomb found in the Valley of the Kings and so far, the last royal tomb. See page 55.

38

The percentage of the US population who were believed to have the watched The Beatles' first US television appearance on the Ed Sullivan Show in 1964. See page 20.

500

Performances of the first ever Broadway musical, *The Black Crook*, which opened in 1866 at Niblo's Garden. The melodramatic romantic comedy lasted for an epic five and a half hours. See page 75.

ON THE COVER



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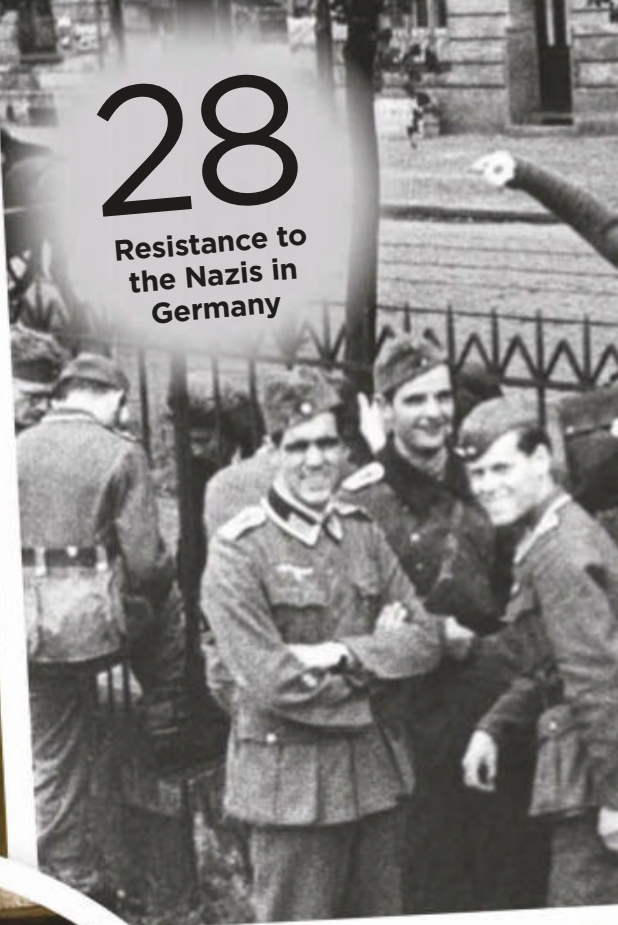
44 EGYPT'S LOST TOMBS

Egypt has a wealth of amazing discoveries yet to be unearthed



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Resistance to the Nazis in Germany



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The king who called himself Great



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The US gets its first dose of The Beatles



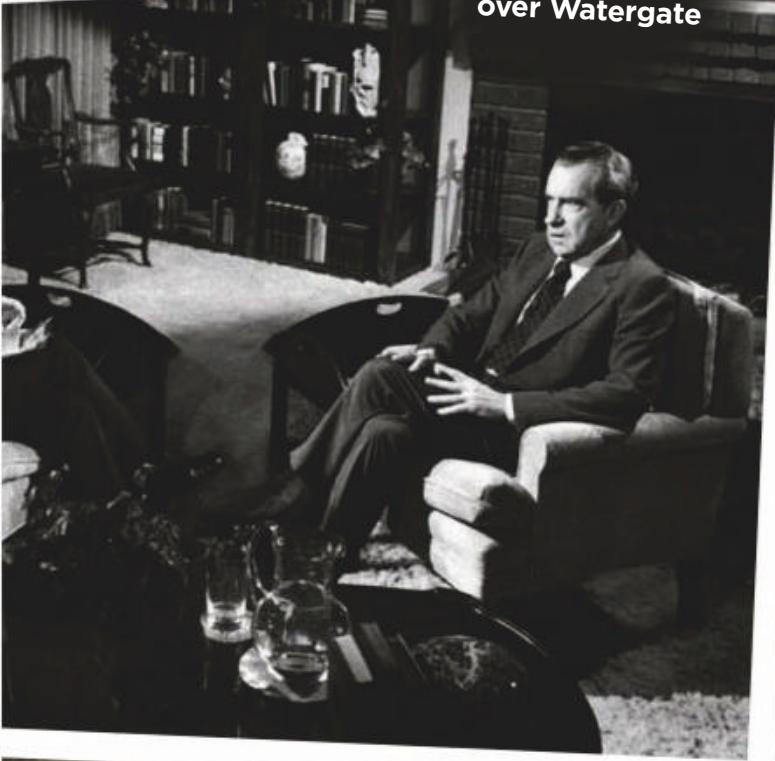
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We have opera to thank for the 'Viking helmet'



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The young girl doomed to rule for just nine days



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Nixon is grilled
over Watergate

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1974 FLOWER POWER

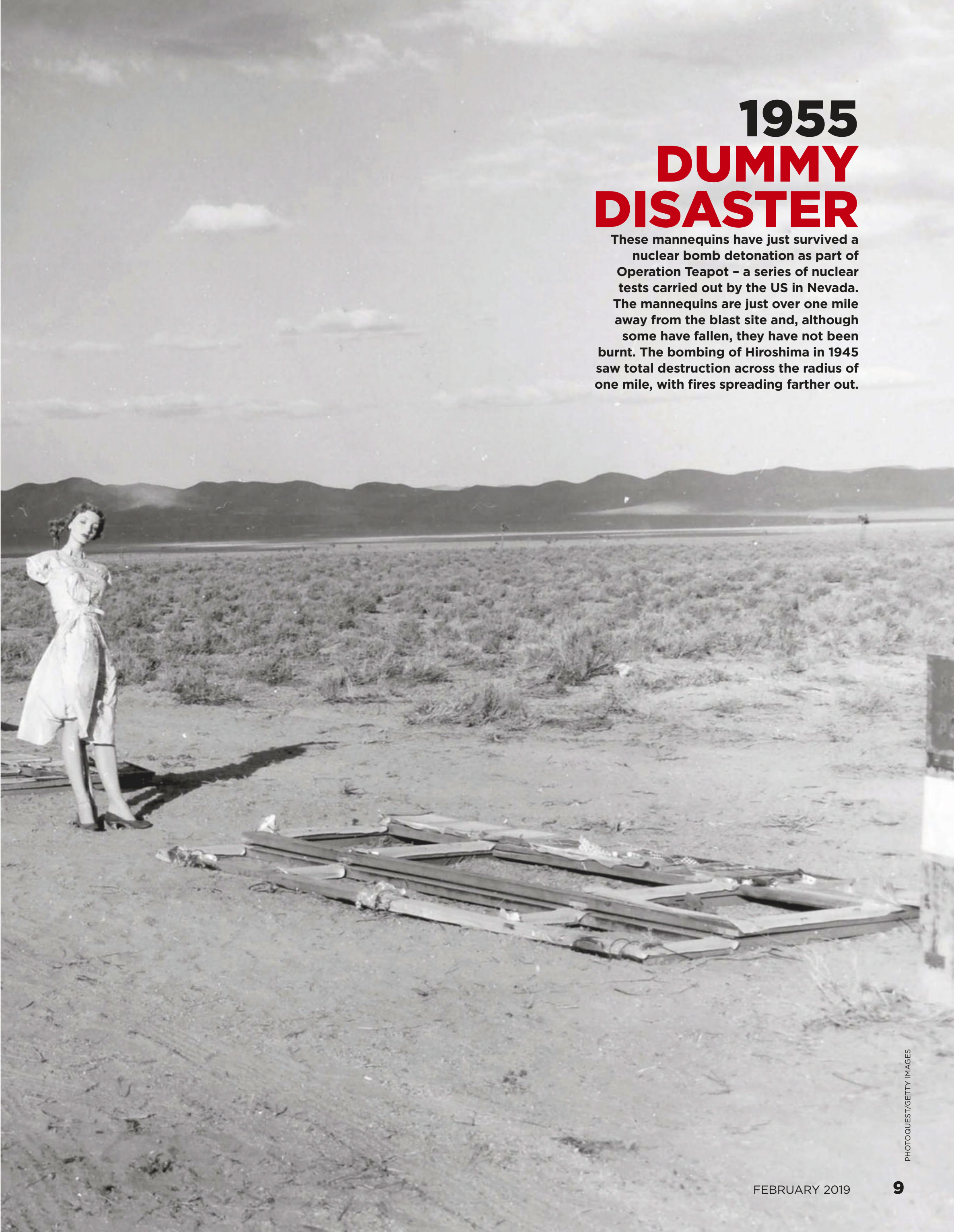
These soldiers have just overthrown the authoritarian Portuguese government – the Estado Novo regime – in a near-bloodless coup. The movement began with disaffected members of the military, but when they took action on 25 April, the people rose up to support them. It became known as the Carnation Revolution, as supporters placed flowers in the barrels of the soldiers' rifles.

HERVE GLOAGUEN/GAMMA-RAPHO/GETTY IMAGES

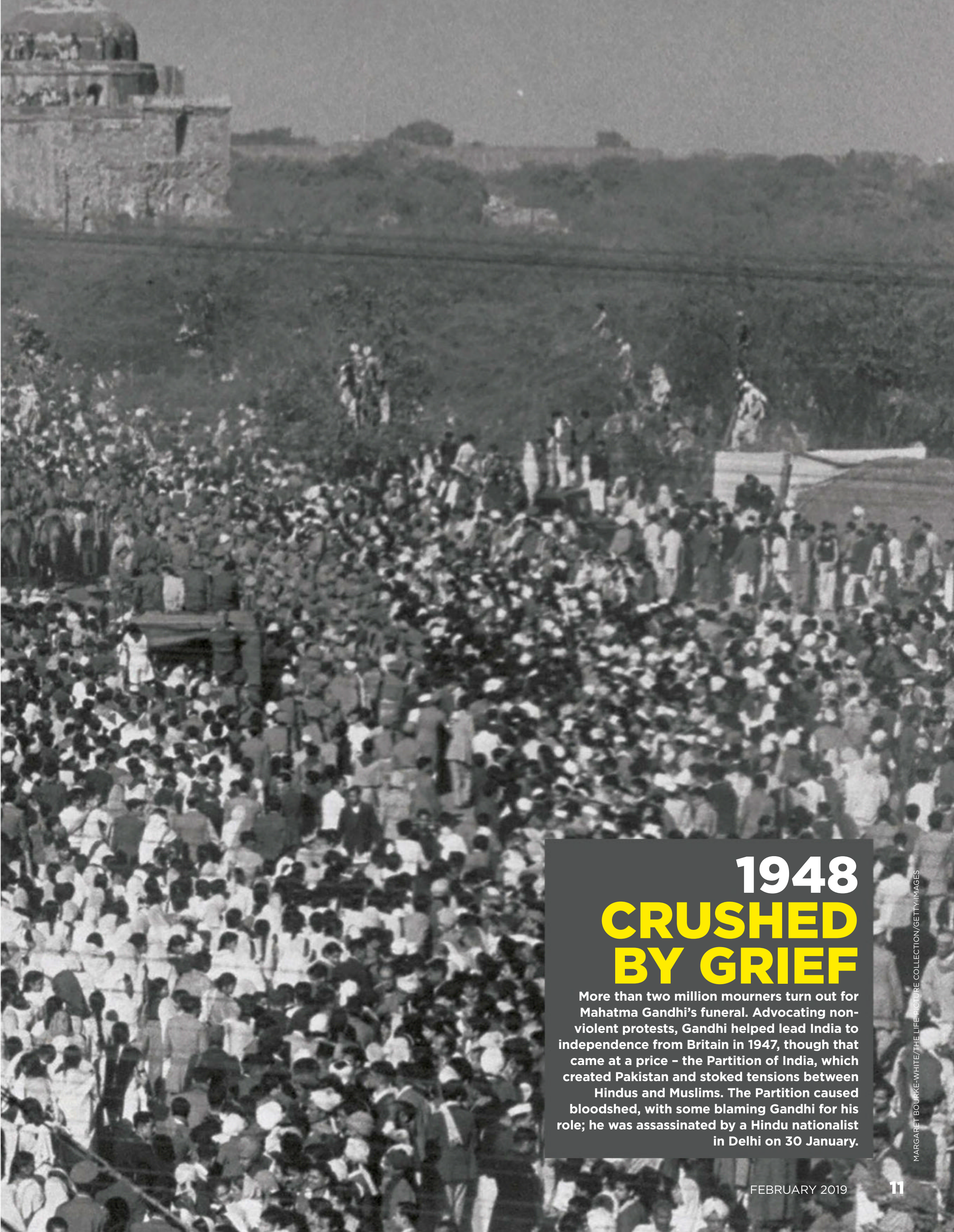


1955 **DUMMY DISASTER**

These mannequins have just survived a nuclear bomb detonation as part of Operation Teapot – a series of nuclear tests carried out by the US in Nevada. The mannequins are just over one mile away from the blast site and, although some have fallen, they have not been burnt. The bombing of Hiroshima in 1945 saw total destruction across the radius of one mile, with fires spreading farther out.







1948 **CRUSHED BY GRIEF**

More than two million mourners turn out for Mahatma Gandhi's funeral. Advocating non-violent protests, Gandhi helped lead India to independence from Britain in 1947, though that came at a price – the Partition of India, which created Pakistan and stoked tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The Partition caused bloodshed, with some blaming Gandhi for his role; he was assassinated by a Hindu nationalist in Delhi on 30 January.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE/THE LIFE PICTURE COLLECTION/GETTY IMAGES



THE YOUNG 'UNS

The Ballad Of Johnny Longstaff

Three-time BBC Radio 2 Folk Award winners The Young'uns present a new and unique piece of modern folk theatre.

The Ballad of Johnny Longstaff is the story of one man's adventure from begging on the streets in the north of England to fighting against fascism in the Spanish Civil War, taking in the Hunger Marches and the Battle of Cable Street. It's a timely, touching and often hilarious musical adventure following the footsteps of one working-class hero who witnessed some of the momentous events of the 1930s. With their trademark harmony, honesty and humour the Teesside trio bring together 16 specially composed songs, spoken word, striking imagery and the real recorded voice of Johnny himself to tell a remarkable human story oozing with modern relevance.

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FEBRUARY

1st - GLASGOW Tron Theatre (Celtic Connections)
2nd - GLASGOW Tron Theatre (Celtic Connections)
3rd - SHEFFIELD City Hall Ballroom
4th - BURY ST EDMUNDS The Apex
6th - WAVENDON The Stables
7th - YEOVIL The Octagon Theatre
8th - MIDDLESBROUGH Town Hall
9th - LONDON Southbank Centre (Purcell Room)

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HISTORY IN THE NEWS



Elizabeth I received many diplomats, but de la Mothe Fénelon enjoyed private audiences

SECRET ELIZABETH I RELATIONSHIP REVEALED

Research has uncovered a diplomat who received an unusual amount of the Queen's time

Remembered as the Virgin Queen who defied convention, Elizabeth I famously never married but rumours of alleged lovers have surrounded her for centuries. Historian Dr Estelle Paranque's new book, *Elizabeth I of England through Valois Eyes: Power, Representation and Diplomacy in the Reign of the Queen, 1558-1588*, suggests that the English Queen may have developed a close relationship with a French ambassador.

Letters uncovered during a decade of research on the last Tudor monarch by Dr Paranque reveal how a French diplomat, Bertrand de Salignac

de la Mothe Fénelon, quickly earned the Queen's favour. The ambassador was sent to England in 1568 and would stay for seven years, working as an intermediary between Elizabeth and Charles IX, King of France. During this time he wrote to France about his life in the English court.

"During my research, I realised that de la Mothe Fénelon had a very high opinion of the Queen and as stated in my book, he viewed her as 'a rock'. He also admired her when she proclaimed during one of his audiences with her that she was 'from the breed of lions'. He was conveying very powerful

images of the Queen to his French masters and this was quite unique. No other ambassadors did that," says Dr Paranque.

He enjoyed many audiences with her – some in private. "While the evidence, here in the letters, does not mention any romance it is not impossible that he had romantic feelings for the Queen. Did she reciprocate them? Well, from his point of view, she surely enjoyed the time she spent with him, and when he could not see her she accused him of having 'forgotten her'. In my opinion, de la Mothe Fénelon was Elizabeth's secret admirer."



The 'Virgin Queen' seems to have favoured a French diplomat

SIX OF THE BEST...

Car boot sale finds that turned out to be treasures....p14



YOUR HISTORY

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CAR BOOT SALE FIND IS AN ANCIENT RELIC

A pot used as a toothbrush holder turns out to be 4,000 years old

After buying a pot at a car boot sale five years ago, Karl Martin began using the unassuming vessel as a toothbrush holder. After an examination by a colleague, it has come to light that the pot is actually a 4,000-year-old example of Indus Valley pottery.

Martin originally paid £4 for the pot and another vase at a Derbyshire sale. He works as a valuer at Hansons auctioneers in Etwell and noticed a similar item to his pot up for auction a few weeks ago. This prompted him to ask the head of antiquities at Hansons to take a look at his find; this confirmed that the pottery dated back to 1900 BC and was from Afghanistan.

Martin told the *Daily Mirror*: "I used it in the bathroom to store my toothpaste and toothbrush – it even ended up getting a few toothpaste marks on it ... I liked it straight away. I suspected it might be very old but forgot all about it."

The Indus Valley civilisation, which thrived 5,000 years ago on the Indian subcontinent, was largely unknown until archaeologists uncovered

two of its largest cities in the 1920s – Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. By 1000 BC, the civilisation had largely disappeared and merged with other cultures, with historians unsure what finally caused its demise. It's possible war and the repeated flooding and drying up of nearby rivers forced the settlements to be abandoned.

The pot, which features a painting of an animal – possibly an antelope – may have been

brought to England by wealthy travellers. It has now been sold for the modest sum of £80 and this ancient toothbrush holder has sparked interest from across the world. The black vase that Martin also bought has not sold and has been harder to identify but experts suggest it could be of 17th-century Islamic or Turkish origin.

Karl Martin's £4 bargain was made by an ancient Indian civilisation

BELL MANS AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS X1, GETTY X2, HANSONS AUCTIONEERS LTD X1, MAGNUS NEWS AGENCY X2, MIRRORPIX X1, OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL X1, WOOLLEY & WALLIS X1

SIX OF THE BEST... CAR BOOT SALE FINDS

Our pick of the amazing bargains that car boot sales have uncovered



1 TIBETAN GODDESS

This 16th-century Tibetan Green Tara goddess statue was bought in West Sussex for £25. The gold Buddhist piece, at six inches tall, was later sold at auction for £15,500.



2 JAMES BOND'S WATCH

Once worn by Sean Connery in *Thunderball*, this Breitling watch was lost after filming until it reappeared at a car boot sale for £25. It was sold by Christie's for £103,875.



3 ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MAUL

One of a group of 4,500-year-old tools, which would have been used to carve temples, from the burial ground at Saqqara. Bought at a Northumberland car boot sale for £3.



4 BRONZE AGE GOLD

A box from an Oxfordshire car boot sale contained these pieces of gold. They turned out to be from the Bronze Age and are one of only a few examples of British gold from that period.



5 CHINESE VASE

Made during the reign of the sixth emperor of the Qing dynasty, this 18th-century Chinese vase was bought for £10 in Hampshire. It was later sold for £61,000 at auction.



6 FABERGÉ EASTER EGG

Bought in a US bric-a-brac market for \$13,000, this is one of the long-lost eggs made for the Romanovs. It is worth more than £20 million and is now in a private collection.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

WHO'S GOT THE TIME?

Anglo-Saxon monks were remarkable time-keepers

Watches are fairly modern inventions, but that doesn't mean the Anglo-Saxons couldn't tell the time. Portable sundials like this replica would be vital for monks who had to follow a strict prayer regime. Each hole would represent two months, which were engraved on the tablet on either side. When the peg was inserted and the sundial faced the sun, the shadow would fall onto one of the spots, which would correspond to 9am, noon and 3pm. These were the hours of tierce, sext and nones – the canonical hours used by monks. During renovations at Canterbury Cathedral, a sundial was found in the cloisters dating from the 10th century – making it allegedly the oldest known pocket timepiece.



DORLING KINDERSLEY: RICHARD LEENEY/CANTERBURY MUSEUMS & GALLERIES

IN THE NEWS

HAS ATLANTIS BEEN FOUND?

A site in Spain is the focus of a new documentary

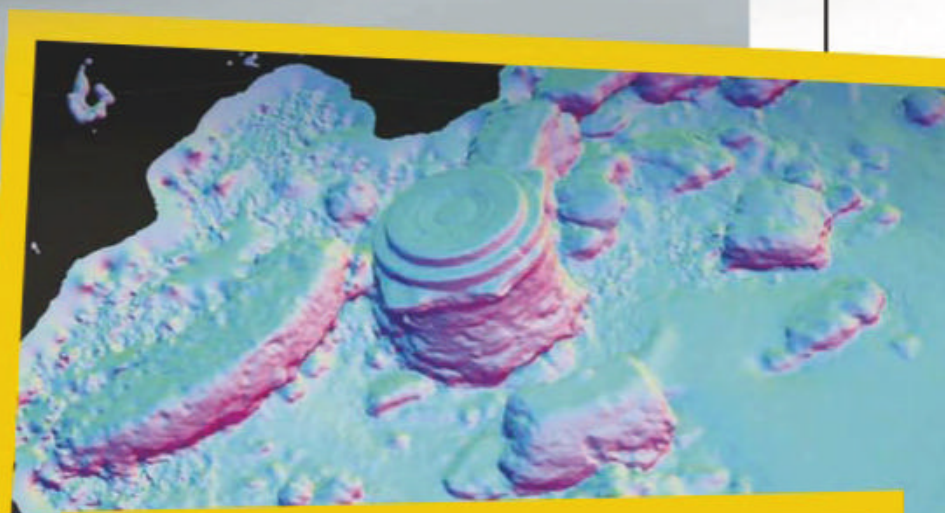
Researchers are to reveal their supposed find of the lost city of Atlantis in an upcoming documentary entitled *Atlantica*.

Merlin Burrows, a satellite imagery company that finds archaeological sites, claims to have found Atlantis off the coast of Spain's Doñana National Park in Andalusia.

The legendary city was first mentioned as an allegory by Ancient Greek philosopher Plato. He wrote about a large and wealthy island swallowed by the sea. Archaeologists and treasure seekers have been hunting for

the basis of the myth ever since. Talking to *LiveScience*, Bruce Blackburn, CEO of Merlin Burrows, said: "The Atlantis cities, which are very detailed in Plato's writing, are really there for everyone to see." They claim to have found a sea wall as well as tower bases. Samples of suspected concrete have been dated by an Italian laboratory to be more than 10,000 years old.

Not everyone is so convinced, however, with some historians sceptical that Atlantis was ever more than a good story.



Specialists are convinced that satellite investigation, aerial photography and ground observations point to Atlantis

HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs that bring the past to life



DEAF SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1908

Oak Lodge in Wandsworth, London, was opened in 1905 as a boarding school for deaf girls. At that time, all the teachers were hearing and sign language wasn't used. The girls were taught a little English, art and mathematics along with cooking and how to do laundry - all the skills needed to become domestic servants. The school is still running today as a successful mixed special-educational-needs school.

See more colourised pictures by
Marina Amaral [@marinamaral2](#)

YOUR HISTORY

Onyeka Nubia

An author and historian who specialises in black history, Onyeka wonders what went wrong for Hannibal at Zama, and tells us there's another Dumas worth remembering



Onyeka Nubia's new book, *England's Other Countrymen*, will be published in spring 2019

Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change?

The Zulu attack at Rorke's Drift in 1879. It occurred one day after the British defeat at Isandlwana, where more than 1,300 British soldiers died. The Zulus also suffered a terrible loss of life, but they showed tactical superiority over their white counterparts and the entire affair made some Englishmen question the idea of European superiority. The defeat at Rorke's Drift illustrated that the Zulus were assailable, and notions of European hegemony were reasserted.

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?

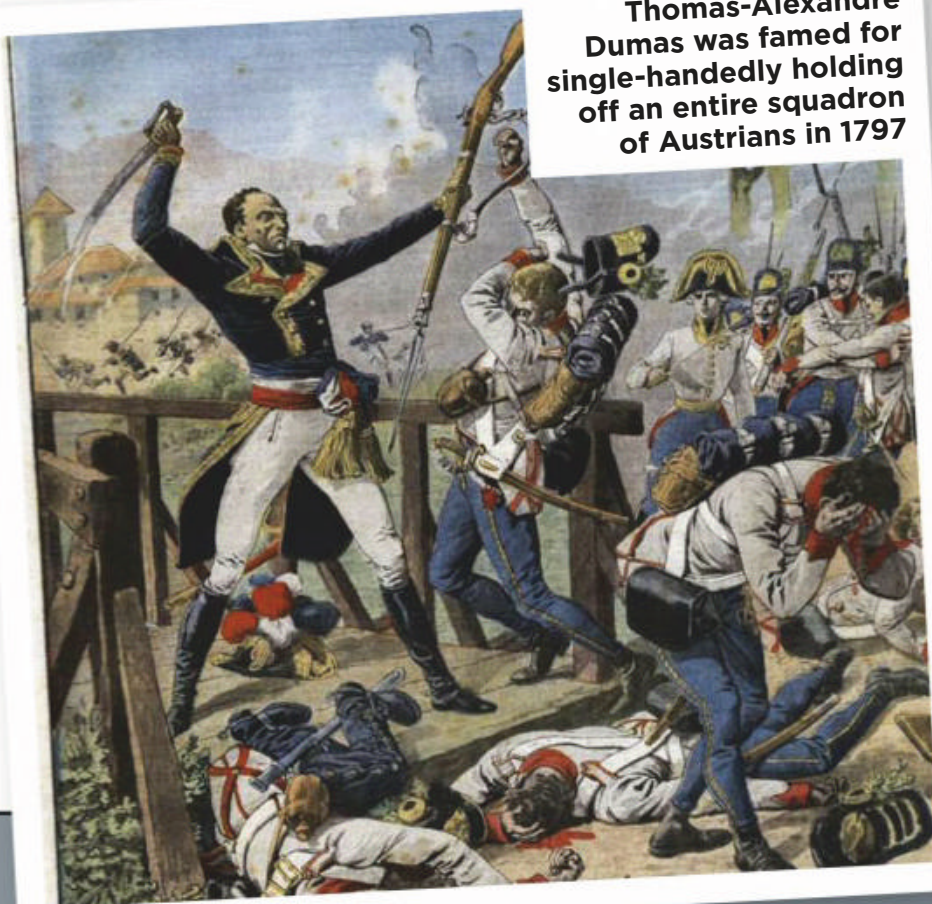
Hannibal Barca was one of history's most determined commanders, and yet was unable to defeat a resurgent Roman Empire. It would be great to know why he didn't conquer Rome. And when Hannibal fought at the Battle of Zama in 202 BC, why didn't he show the military genius that characterised his European campaigns? Perhaps he had resigned himself to a future in which Rome was ultimately the victor.

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go?

Easter Island, to see the incredible Moai statues. Their existence illustrates that people do not need to be industrialised, connected to the Mediterranean, or part of a monotheistic religion to build civilizations. The Moai demonstrate that technology and architecture are an aspect of humanity, even if the way this is expressed varies from place to place.

Q Who is your unsung history hero?

Thomas-Alexandre Dumas Davy de la Pailleterie, an 18th-century general-in-chief in the French military, a war hero who refused to attack rioters during the French Revolution. His mother was a woman of African-Caribbean origin from Haiti, and Thomas included his mother's morganatic name 'Dumas' in addition to his father's aristocratic one. He later fell out with Napoleon, and hence the latter had him erased from French history books. Thomas was the father of Alexandre Dumas, author of *The Three Musketeers*. Many of the heroic events in Dumas' stories were based on his father's gallant but tragic life.



Thomas-Alexandre Dumas was famed for single-handedly holding off an entire squadron of Austrians in 1797

“Isandlwana made some Englishmen question the idea of European superiority”



Comment
Don't split
the nation

MR HEATH has acted with speed and courage. In dismissing Mr Enoch Powell from the Shadow Cabinet he has left no doubt about his authority and where his party stands. Talking frankly about colour is supposed to make race relations better. Yet Mr Powell's bizarre outburst, like the Race Relations Bill which he is attacking, will only create added bitterness.

Mr Powell claims that to enact laws against discrimination is to risk 'throwing a match on to gunpowder.'

Yet his own references to 'grinning picaninies' and to the black man gaining 'the whip hand over the white man' in 15 or 20 years are like throwing a hand-grenade into an ammo dump. His tone is as ill-judged as his timing.

We must face realities. It is nonsense to talk, like Mr Powell, of returning immigrants to their own countries.

Successive British Governments have encouraged immigrants to come here in large numbers without any forethought about where they were to live, work and go to school in our overcrowded island. And we have our duties towards them.

Duties

THOSE duties do not include passing Mr CALLAGHAN's muddled new law. For any hardened racist will easily evade punishment. And whites will feel bitter that blacks should have special legal privileges.

The Bill will undo the unity which it is supposed to forge. For there is no surer way to divide a family than by a legal wrangle. Infringing individual liberty, even if that liberty is tastelessly abused, breeds only resentment.

The real task is to provide immigrants with proper housing, proper schooling and proper training and opportunities for jobs.

Mr HEATH says this means strict control of future immigration to prevent the situation getting worse, special programmes of housing, school and health services for the overloaded areas, and a healthy economy to generate the jobs.

Danger

THIS approach, which combines generosity and common sense, could help to create the right spirit. All those who fear that both the CALLAGHAN bill and the POWELL alarmism will split the nation should welcome Mr HEATH's moderation.

People are turning away in their thousands from the Labour Party because it has lost touch with reality.

It would be a disaster for democracy if people now begin to desert the Tory Party also because it has lost touch with its ideals. That was the danger if Mr POWELL's view had prevailed.

Britain has a race problem. But there is no point in exaggerating it, as Mr POWELL does. Neither high-flown laws nor low abuse will help.

The problem can be solved only by hard cash and the hard work and good will of ordinary British citizens, both black and white.

Heath acts against rebel Powell sacked for race speech

By GORDON GREIG

MR EDWARD HEATH last night sacked Mr Enoch Powell from the Tory Shadow Cabinet for making his fiery speech on race relations.

Mr Heath acted with unprecedented speed in dismissing and disowning Mr Powell for one of the most controversial contributions ever made to the race issue.

But in firing 55-year-old Mr Powell there can be little doubt that Mr Heath is plunging the Conservative Party into a searing row about the Opposition's attitude to the colour bar and race relations.

In a statement announcing the dismissal Mr Heath said he had acted 'with the greatest regret.' He added:

'I have told Mr Powell that I consider the speech he made in Birmingham yesterday racist in tone and liable to exacerbate racial tensions. This is unacceptable from one of the leaders of the Conservative Party and incompatible with the responsibility of a member of the Shadow Cabinet.'

The Conservative Party is utterly opposed to racialism and discrimination of a racial or religious kind. It stands for fairness and decency between races and respect for the dignity of the individual. The words and actions of the party and its leaders must be directed to this end.

By phone

I have repeatedly emphasised that the policy of the Conservative Party is that immigration must be most stringently limited and that immigrants wishing to return to their own countries should be financially helped, but everyone in the country must be treated as equal before the law.

This verdict will probably stun Mr Powell, who contends that he was only expanding on official Conservative policy. But he was given no chance for explanation.

Mr Heath, who was staying at Broadstairs for the weekend, reached his decision at lunch-time yesterday. He drove back to London and is believed to have consulted Mr Maudling, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr William Whitelaw, the Tory Chief Whip. Then he telephoned Mr Powell in Wolverhampton. The conversation was brief.

Mr Powell refused to comment last night. At his home in Merridale Road, Wolverhampton, Mrs Pam Powell said: 'My husband has gone to bed. He will be writing to Mr Heath tomorrow and meanwhile he has no further comment to make.'

It was not only what Mr Powell said—it was the way he said it. In race-conscious Birmingham he spoke of the black man having the whip hand over the whites in Britain within 20 years and added: 'We must be mad, literally mad, as a nation to permit the annual flow of some 50,000 dependants.'

Calling for an immediate reduction to 'negligible proportions'.

Turn to Page 2, Col. 8

Nabarro: I back Enoch

By Daily Mail Reporter

SIR GERALD NABARRO said last night of Mr Powell's sacking: 'It is a singularly unfortunate action on Mr Heath's part, calculated to divide the party.'

'There are a majority of Conservatives who support Mr Powell in his view that all coloured immigration should be halted now. That is what I have been saying for the past two years.'

Sir Gerald, Tory MP for Worcestershire South, said he stood by a statement he made

last Monday on the Race Relations Bill.

He added: 'I said the Conservative Party was in danger of falling to see the wood for the trees. It is failing to stop coloured immigration. I say it again, and my views are identical with Mr Powell's.'

Before the sacking was announced, Mr Duncan Sandys, Tory MP for Stratham, said: 'Argument about the tone of

Enoch Powell's speech should not be allowed to distract attention from the two basic proposals which he makes, and with which I fully agree.

'First, that we should virtually stop the entry of all further immigrants, including dependants of those already here. Secondly, that we should offer generous grants to those who are disposed to return home.'

Yesterday 700 members of North Wolverhampton Working Men's Club voted unanimously to maintain their ten-year-old ban on coloured members and coloured artists appearing at the club.

75° But April sun brings a whirlwind to Barnacle

By KEITH COLLING

IT WAS the hottest April day for 19 years over most of Britain yesterday with temperatures reaching 75°.

But the Warwickshire hamlet of Barnacle, near Nuneaton, was lashed by a tea-time whirlwind.

In 45 seconds it—

SMASHED a wooden garage, picked up a heavy Daimler van and tossed it 45 yards;

PLOTTED four fully grown trees from the ground and flung them across the main street;

FLATTENED a row of riding school stables and lifted a pony in the west field into a fence;

OVERTURNED a steel machinery outside a factory, injuring a cow with flying metal;

WHIRLED debris and corrugated iron into a black cone.

Rain flooded villages around Nuneaton, Somerset. At Milverton, Gloucestershire, the Taunton-Barnstaple road.

Roads were flooded by a storm in North Derbyshire.

The little town-ware will continue in the South-East today with temperatures again rising to normal mid-summer levels. There will be prolonged sunny spells.

Summers—Previous highest April temperature recorded in London was on April 17, 1949, when it also reached 75°.

Polio boy is sent £170

Polio victim David Ryder, 20, who walked 52 miles on crutches from London to Brighton for charity and raised only 25s., has been sent £170 by Daily Mail readers.

David, of Kambala Road, Battersea, S.W., hopes to raise £750 for a brass band for the disabled at Chigwell, Essex.

Co-op chief killed

Mr Philip Thomas, the new head of Britain's Co-operative Wholesale Society, was among 122 people killed at the weekend when a South African Airways Boeing crashed near Windhoek Airport.

Full story—Page TWO.

Island link

Direct regular cargo boat sailings from London to the Channel Islands will resume on May 10 after 115 years.

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JANE OF OUR HOBBY

Olympic bar on South Africa

From J. L. MANNING
Lausanne, Sunday

SOUTH AFRICA is out of the Olympic Games in Mexico City because racial violence is feared if she takes part.

The executive board of the International Olympic Committee decided here tonight that it should not expose 10,000 athletes and officials to this risk in Mexico next October or at any other time.

So South Africa is out in a flash. This is what has happened to a resolution which surprisingly gained unanimity after a 17-hour wrangle of the nine-member executive. It decided to send this cable to the 71 members of the IOC.

'In view of all the information on the international climate received by the executive board at this meeting, it is unanimously of the opinion that it would be most unwise for a South African team to participate in the Games of the XIX Olympics.'

Exhausted

'Therefore the executive board strongly recommends that you endorse this unanimous proposal to withdraw the invitation [to South Africa] to these Games. This postal vote is submitted under Rule 20. Please reply immediately by cable to Lausanne.'

The cable was signed by American Mr Avery Brundage, 80-year-old president of the IOC.

It is certain that few, if any, of the IOC's 71 members will not comply with Mr Brundage's request. But why should the executive have persuaded him to change his attitude?

Conclusion followed the reading of this resolution to more than 100 Press and TV reporters in the dark corners of the Olympic headquarters at the Chateau de Vidy. For it urged reversal of the February decision inviting South Africa to send a multi-racial team to Mexico on probation.

One man's name rang through the exclamations poured out by Turn to Page 12, Col. 8.

DAILY MAIL
NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE, ECA
01-353 6000
LATE NEWS

BEAUTY SPOT HUNT FOR BOY

Police with dogs searched woods at Letch 11.50, a beauty spot near Dorking, Surrey, for Kevin Miles, 15, of Ashurst, reported missing by his parents.

JACKLIN GETS £2,394

(See BACK PAGE)
LAS VEGAS, Monday: Britain's Tony Jacklin finished eighth in the Tournament of Champions and won £2,394.

WEATHER: Warm again. Details: Page SEVEN.

LATE WIRE—Bent
for Alexandra Park:
STARRUSH (3.30)
and BIRDBROOK (4.30,
next).

Nurse Jane beats all the aces

By Daily Mail Reporter

PART-TIME rider Jane Bullen, a 20-year-old student nurse, upset the form book at the Badminton Horse Trials yesterday.

She won on her bay gelding, Our Nobby, the smallest horse in the contest.

Her victory means that she will almost certainly join the British team for the Mexico Olympics. In one of the biggest upsets for years she finished 1.2 points ahead of Richard Meade on Kerstone.

At the end of Jane's triumphant ride the Queen, spending her 42nd birthday at the trials, presented her with

the Whitbread Trophy. Jane studies at Maudsley Hospital and practices horsemanship. Many of her rivals ride every day.

But the hospital gave her time off for the trials and another nurse took over her night shift.

She will need extra leave if she joins the British Olympic team. Jane said: 'It's up to the mistress, Miss Scott-Wright. She is very nice and understanding.'

And last night at the hospital Miss Margaret Scott-Wright said: 'We're very proud of Jane and always try to help her.'

Royal Fashion—Page NINE.

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YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

Dock workers march on Westminster in support of Powell's speech

'RIVERS OF BLOOD' SPEECH DIVIDES BRITAIN

Tory MP Enoch Powell is axed from cabinet for his thinly veiled racism, but his words resonate with ordinary Britons

On 21 April 1968, Conservative MP Enoch Powell was removed as shadow defence secretary by party leader Edward Heath after making a now-infamous racially charged speech.

Immigration into Britain from across the Commonwealth had boomed in the wake of World War II. At one stage, the NHS solely recruited from Jamaica and Barbados to boost its workforce. A Race Relations Bill had been proposed in parliament to amend the earlier act of 1965 – additions included making it illegal to refuse housing and employment to a person on the grounds of race, colour or ethnicity.


During a meeting of the West Midlands Area Conservative Political Centre in Birmingham, Powell – a prominent member of the Tories for more than 20 years – took a stand against the growing numbers of non-native citizens in Britain and an immigration policy that had been in existence for decades.

He quoted members of his constituency, who voiced concerns over immigration: “They found their wives unable to obtain hospital beds in childbirth ... at work they found that employers hesitated to apply to the immigrant worker the standards of discipline and competence required of the native-born worker.”

One of the more controversial suggestions was that continuous immigration would lead to violence as well as prejudice towards ‘native’ British citizens. He called for voluntary repatriation for those who would be happy to return to the countries of their birth.

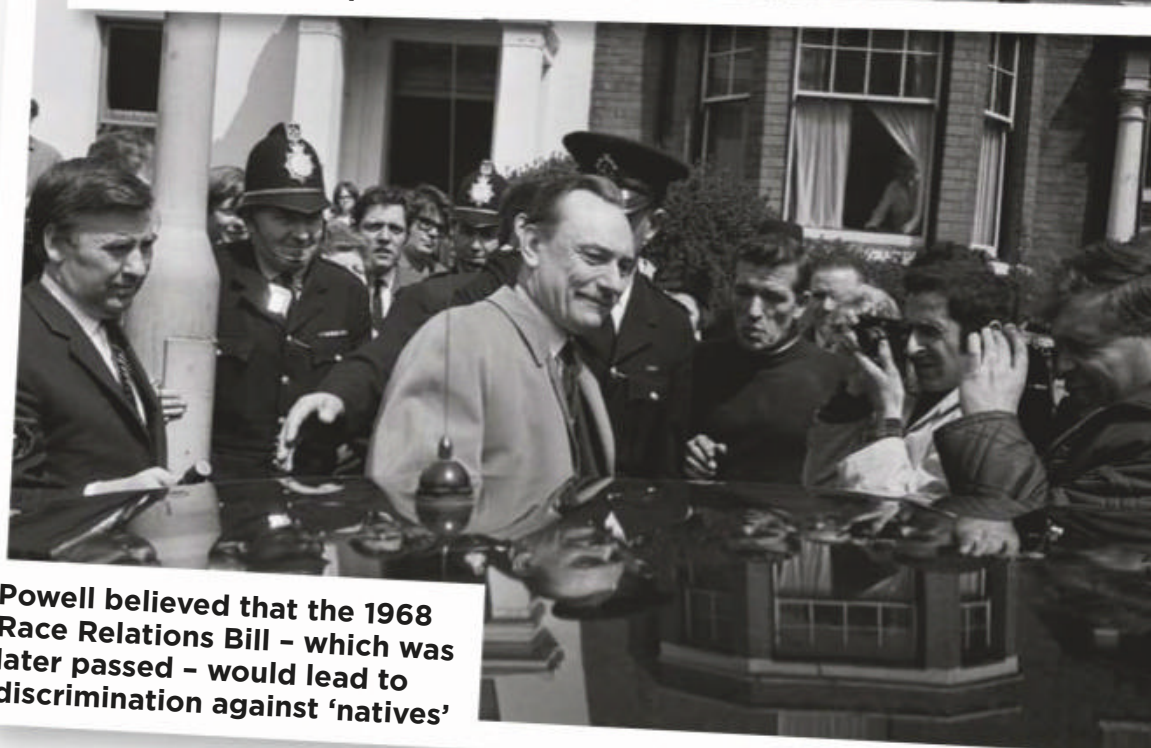
It became known as the ‘Rivers of Blood’ speech, as Powell quoted from Virgil’s epic poem *The Aeneid*: “As I look ahead, I am filled with foreboding; like the Roman, I seem to see ‘the River Tiber foaming with much blood’.” Politicians clamoured to condemn his divisive rhetoric and many threatened to resign.

The next evening, Heath sacked Powell from the shadow cabinet over the phone – though he remained an MP – calling his speech “racialist in tone”. The reaction of the public and parts of the media was pointedly different: strikes went on across the country in protest at Powell’s sacking. A poll suggested that 74 per cent of the British population agreed with aspects of his speech, and a peak in violence towards British Asian communities during the 1970s is often attributed to it.

The Conservatives, with Heath at the helm, ousted Labour in the 1970 General Election – and it’s held that popular support for Powell’s views on immigration played a part in the victory. 



Powell would never become Prime Minister, though he remained a powerful voice in politics



Powell believed that the 1968 Race Relations Bill – which was later passed – would lead to discrimination against ‘natives’

THIS MONTH IN... 1964

Anniversaries that have made history

BEATLEMANIA INVADES AMERICA

The foursome from Liverpool finally land in the US – and the reception is ecstatic

By 1964, Liverpool quartet The Beatles had enjoyed a string of number ones in the UK and were on the walls of teen bedrooms across the country. Beatlemania – the term coined for the intense fan-following they quickly gathered – was in full-swing, but there was still that holy grail of cracking America.

Due to their record label's American subsidiary – Capitol Records – refusing to release their music, their hits didn't reach US audiences until December 1963 and they still hadn't performed stateside.

The Beatles were invited onto one of the biggest American variety shows at the time – *The Ed Sullivan Show* – which had featured Elvis Presley three times. Sullivan had realised they were something special after seeing the crowds that greeted them at London Heathrow in 1963 after their tour of Sweden.

It was clear that they weren't completely new to American audiences, as a 3,000-strong crowd of screaming and tearful teenagers was waiting for them when they touched down in New York.

It's believed that 73 million viewers watched their appearance on 9 February 1964 – around 38 per cent of the US population. It was stated at the time that cities across the country reported a drop in crime as people rushed to watch their TVs, though this turned out to be a swipe at the group by the editor of the *Washington Post* – he was trying to suggest that The Beatles' fan base was made up of delinquents and criminals.

The lucky few in the studio added their own chorus of interminable screeches



The screaming of the audience was so intense that John Lennon was quoted as thinking the crowd had gone mad. More than 50,000 people requested to attend the show, but the studio could only hold 700 people.

The US was still in mourning after the assassination of President John F Kennedy a few months previously and the performance was seen by many as a hopeful change in direction for the country. The long hairstyles of the Fab Four were universally mocked by adults everywhere, but it wasn't long before they became a key element of the growing youth culture. 📍



The Beatles with Ed Sullivan, whose variety show was the longest-running in US history

The Fab Four in rehearsals in Manhattan, for what would be their American television debut



**“This has gotten
entirely out of
control”**

Beatles press officer Brian Somerville, on seeing the
crowds waiting at JFK International Airport

TIME CAPSULE 1755

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past

LINGUISTIC PEDANTRY IS BORN

Where would we be without words? Until the mid-18th century, English spelling wasn't uniform: words were regularly spelt in any number of ways with few rules. That was until writer Dr Samuel Johnson published his first dictionary in an attempt to curb the unruly language – he later realised this was a mammoth task as languages constantly evolve. Although there had been earlier dictionaries, Johnson's was the most comprehensive list of English words and their meanings. Unlike others, he also included quotations to demonstrate how words should be used, including excerpts from Shakespeare and Milton as well as his own definitions. It took him eight years to compile, but the dictionary made him one of the most quoted men in English literature.

Johnson didn't pen his dictionary on a whim. He was commissioned by a group of London booksellers and paid some 1,500 guineas

Johnson completed his dictionary in record time: it took 40 French scholars 40 years to finish theirs

ACADIAN EXPULSIONS BEGIN

The descendants of French settlers, the people of Acadia (modern-day Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) lived peacefully until the region passed into British hands. In 1755, the Acadians were asked to pledge their allegiance to Britain. They refused, beginning eight years in which more than 10,000 Acadians were deported to other British colonies as well as France and the Caribbean. The Cajun people of modern-day Louisiana are descendants of Acadians who settled in the French territory after their expulsion.

Many succumbed to disease aboard the deportation ships

A DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE STRIKES LISBON

On 1 November 1755, many of Lisbon's inhabitants were congregating in churches to celebrate the feast of All Saints' Day. That morning an earthquake – estimated to have a magnitude of 8.5 on the Richter scale – hit the Portuguese capital, killing up to 60,000 people and causing widespread damage across the city (including the 14th-century Carmo Convent, *below*), followed by a tsunami that destroyed the harbour, and spread throughout the Atlantic, from Norway to the Caribbean.



ALSO IN 1755...

JUNE

Scientist Joseph Black delivers a paper to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, unveiling his discoveries of magnesium and carbon dioxide.

8 JUNE

France and Britain trade broadsides off the coast of Newfoundland in the perfunctorily named 'Action of 8 June 1755'. It was part of rising tensions that birthed the Seven Years' War in 1756.

16 OCTOBER

Native Americans massacre around 14 European settlers in Penn's Creek, modern-day Pennsylvania, with many more captured.

2 DECEMBER

The second Eddystone Lighthouse burns down. The current lighthouse is the fourth built to warn sailors of treacherous rocks on the approach to Plymouth.

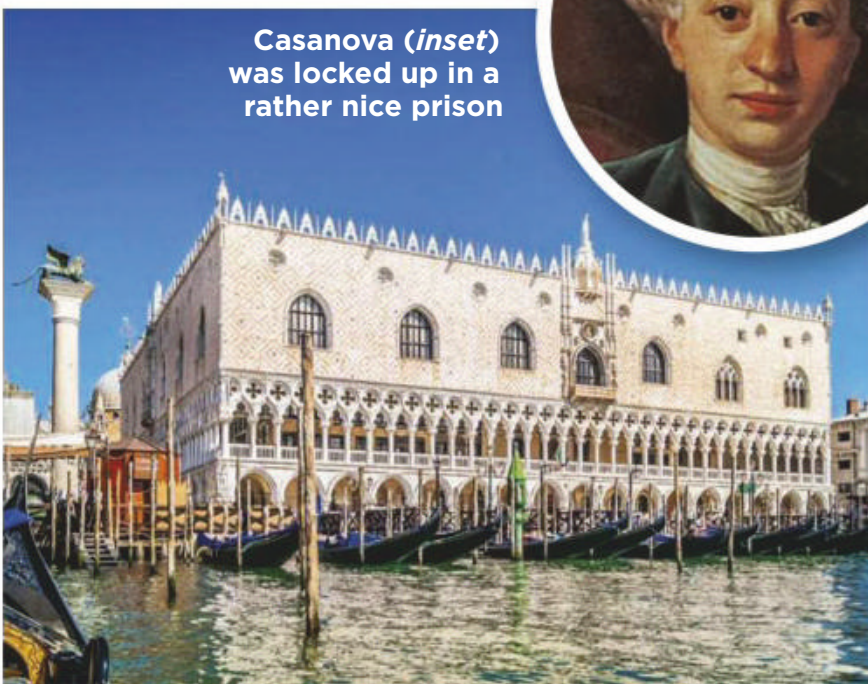
DATE UNKNOWN

The Laird of Tynet builds St Ninian's, a clandestine church (officially a sheep barn) so Catholics can worship in secret. It's now the oldest-surviving Scottish post-Reformation Catholic church.

CASANOVA'S CHARMS FAIL HIM

His name is synonymous with seduction and adventure but, in 1755, Giacomo Casanova's scandalous behaviour finally caught up with him. The infamous libertine, who claimed to have bedded up to 150 women, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Venetian Doge's Palace for an affront to public decency and witchcraft – although it's possible the authorities had been looking for an excuse to punish him for his immoral ways for a while. He managed a daring escape the following year across the roof of the palace and into a gondola. Fleeing to Paris, he continued his life of debauchery and duelling.

Casanova (*inset*) was locked up in a rather nice prison



DIED: 13 JULY EDWARD BRADDOCK

Major General Braddock is unfortunately best remembered for the defeat that cost him his life. A British commander in the American colonies, his attempt to capture the French-held Fort Duquesne ended with him being shot in the chest. Taken to safety by a young George Washington, he died a few days later.



BORN: 2 NOVEMBER MARIE ANTOINETTE

Infamous for a phrase she never actually spoke – "let them eat cake" – Marie Antoinette married the future Louis XVI of France at the age of 14. During the French Revolution, her popularity plummeted owing to her reputation for lavish spending and sympathy for her native Austria, an enemy of France.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIA

The arrival of Europeans in the 18th century was to prove catastrophic for the indigenous population

The natives of Australia were once called Aborigines, though that's not a word they picked themselves – it was a catch-all term coined by the British because there are more than 500 indigenous clans, each with its own culture, language and customs. To group them under one name is a bit like trying to say there is only one 'European'. Nor does the term cover all indigenous peoples – only those on the mainland. The Torres Strait Islanders have their own identity and heritage.

What unites them is their spiritual connection to their lands – which they revered through song and dance, living semi-nomadic lifestyles as the seasons dictated. After the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, settlers wasted no time in appropriating that land. A catch-all name was the least of the injustices they would levy.

200

Aboriginal languages in use. All but 13 are considered highly endangered

ROCK OF AGES

Uluru's traditional owners are the Anangu people

KEY SITE

The 'Island mountain' Uluru is both one of modern Australia's biggest tourist spots and one of the key sites of the Dreamtime, the Aboriginal story of creation

AYERS ROCK

Ownership of the mountain was handed back to the Anangu in 1985 – though it was still called 'Ayers Rock' until the Aboriginal name was finally restored in 1993

THE ABORIGINAL FLAG

Designed for the land rights movement by activist Harold Thomas of the Luritja in 1971, it later became a symbol of all Aboriginal Australians. It was legally recognised as an Australian flag in 1995

Black represents the Aboriginal people and their ancestors

The yellow Sun is the source of life

Red denotes the Earth and the Aboriginal people's relationship with it

2.5%

Aboriginal proportion of the entire population of Australia

THE STOLEN GENERATIONS

Between the 1910s and 1970s, up to 100,000 children were forcibly removed from Aboriginal families by Australian authorities

WHY?

For the 'greater good'. The stated aim was to assimilate mixed-race Aborigines into European culture, essentially causing traditional Aboriginal culture to die out.

WHAT NEXT?

Most ended up in church missions or care institutions, where they were taught to reject their heritage. Canings and sexual abuse were rife, and many were educated only for cheap labour – girls as domestic servants and boys as ranch hands.

1/3

Never managed to find their lost families.

SORRY IS THE HARDEST WORD

1997

The Australian Government's *Bringing Them Home* report recommends officials apologise to the Stolen Generations

2008

The Government actually apologises. The date – 26 May – officially becomes National Sorry Day

A CHANGE IS GONNA COME
People still climb Uluru – something the Anangu consider disrespectful. From 26 October 2019, it will officially be illegal to do so

Aboriginal art is amongst the oldest in the world, with one charcoal drawing found in Arnhem Land known to be 28,000 years old. The oldest are estimated to have been created 40,000 years ago

Dances are passed down through generations, and used for both ceremony and entertainment, often in conjunction with elaborate costume and song. One of the most important was the corroboree, though which the clans interacted with the Dreamtime

Music plays a major role: it is traditionally connected to important events, such as calling rain, healing and victory in battle

CONTACT!

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE ERODES AN ANCIENT WAY OF LIFE

1770

Captain James Cook claims possession of the whole east coast of Australia for the British Crown.

1788

The First Fleet arrives at Sydney Cove; New South Wales is established as a penal colony.

1788

Settlers and Aboriginal people clash for the first time near Rushcutters Bay, Sydney. Two convicts are killed.

1789

A catastrophic smallpox epidemic wipes out 50 per cent of the Aboriginal population of New South Wales.

1790

The first war between Aboriginal clans and settlers erupts around the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers in New South Wales.

1900

A succession of massacres, land appropriation and Old World diseases has reduced the Aboriginal population across modern Australia by 90 per cent.

1901

Australia's colonies unite into a federation, the Commonwealth of Australia. Aboriginal people are excluded from being subjects of the Commonwealth.

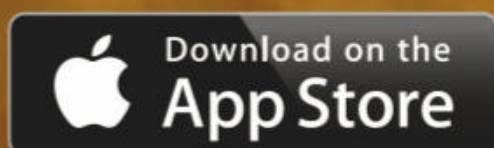
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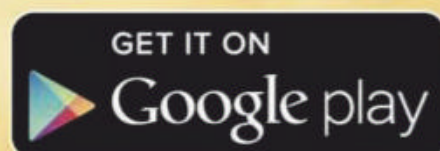
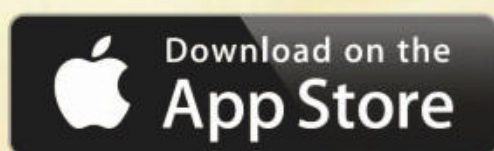
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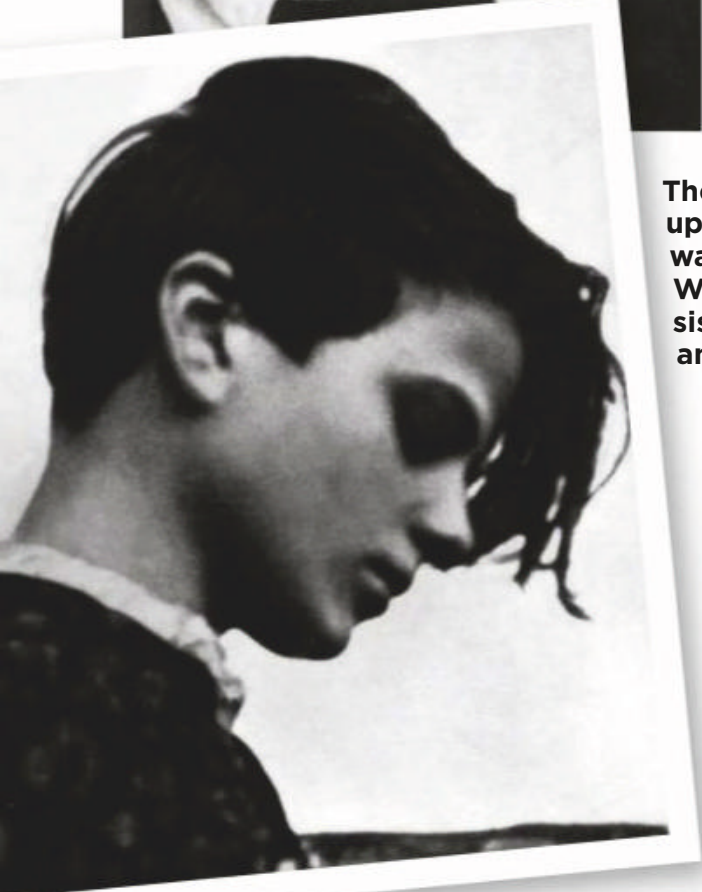
THE WHITE ROSE

STANDING UP TO HITLER

Pat Kinsella tells the story of the homegrown German resistance movement that blossomed in the jaws of the wolf during the Nazis' reign of terror



There were five core members of the White Rose: Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl, Christoph Probst (*left to right*) plus Alexander Schmorell and Willi Graf



The brother and sister who stood up to Hitler: Hans Scholl (*top left*) was a founding member of the White Rose, though in time his sister Sophie (*left*) would become an equal partner



The Führer inspects the Hitler Youth during the 1936 Nuremberg Rally – watched on, somewhere in the ranks, by Hans

“Hans was initially an enthusiastic member of the Hitler Youth, acting as his unit’s flag-bearer”

were locked in terrible combat with the Soviet Union.

The siblings were members of a non-violent movement called the White Rose, which encouraged resistance to the Nazi regime. The group was comprised of around 30 young activists, and its ambitions and reach had been growing following Germany’s defeat during the Battle of Stalingrad.

Sophie’s prophecy that their blood sacrifice would spur thousands into action was wildly optimistic in the light of the prevailing political conditions within Germany at the height of World War II. But the Scholls’ deaths – and those of their comrades – did awaken and stir the consciences of thousands, even millions, albeit not fully until after the war.

SCHOLL CHILDREN

Hans and Sophie Scholl were raised with liberal, Christian principles by their father, Robert Scholl, a Lutheran pacifist who had refused active service in World War I and instead joined the medical corps. Involved in public life and politics throughout his life, he was an ardent and vocal critic of the Nazis, which led to two spells in prison.

Robert was distraught when Hans, his eldest son, joined the Hitler Youth aged 15, and Sophie – one of four daughters – became a member of the female equivalent, the Bund Deutscher Mädel (German League of Girls, BDM).

Hans was initially an enthusiastic member of the Hitler Youth, acting as

his unit’s flag-bearer at the Nuremberg Rally in 1936. However, the deeper he was immersed in the movement the more disillusioned he became with it, witnessing brutality, drunkenness, and behaviour and opinions that jarred with his ethics.

As a teenager, Hans was arrested for ‘immoral behaviour’ under laws that criminalised homosexuality, having been betrayed to the SS by the boy he was having a relationship with, Rolf Futterknecht. Ultimately the charges were dropped, but this experience – combined with a rising sense of disquiet about Nazism – began to send Scholl in a very different direction. He began seeing a girl called Traute Lafrenz, drifted towards a more independent element of the Bündische Jugend (German Youth Movement) called the Jungenschaft – which encouraged camping and outdoor pursuits – and was often in conflict with the Hitler Youth.

Sophie had also become sceptical of the openly fascist politics that influenced both the BDM and her schooling. She began working as kindergarten teacher before a brief, compulsory stint in the National Labour Service. She then enrolled to study biology and philosophy at the University of Munich, where Hans was reading medicine.

Hans’ studies were interrupted in 1940, when he served with the medical corp in a Saint-Quentin field hospital as Germany invaded France. Here, and

Shortly after 5pm on the afternoon of 22 February 1943, hours after being convicted of treason, a German medical student was led towards a guillotine in Munich’s Stadelheim Prison. As the blade fell, 24-year-old Hans Scholl uttered a rebel yell: “Es lebe die Freiheit!” (“Long live freedom!”)

Hans’ younger sister had been beheaded on the same killing machine moments earlier. She was just 21 years old but, according to the accounts of those present, Sophie Scholl met her fate with a degree of composure that haunted them thereafter.

“Such a fine, sunny day, and I have to go,” she apparently remarked. “But what does my death matter, if through us, thousands of people are awakened and stirred to action?”

The Scholls had been caught distributing leaflets criticising Hitler and the Third Reich, and predicting defeat in the brutal war that was raging around the world, most ferociously on the Eastern Front, where the Axis powers

Hans (second from left) shares a pre-deployment meal with several members of the White Rose



DID YOU KNOW?

In February 2012, Alexander Schmorell was canonised as a saint by the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia.

Hans and Schmorell (both on the right) were sent to war as medical auxiliaries



ABOVE: Hans (left) and Schmorell en route to the Eastern Front in 1942

INSET: Christoph Probst was condemned through his handwriting

two years later, on the Eastern Front with Alexander 'Schurik' Schmorell (who was half Russian), Christoph Probst and Willi Graf (who spent longer spells in the combat zone), the White Rose members witnessed and heard about horrific scenes that galvanised their growing anti-Nazi opinions.

During this period, Robert Scholl was arrested and imprisoned for three months after describing Hitler as "God's

scourge on mankind" in a conversation with an employee, who subsequently reported him. The treatment of their father inevitably had a big effect on the Scholl children.

After three months Hans was able to return to Munich to resume his medical studies, but many young Germans

LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY

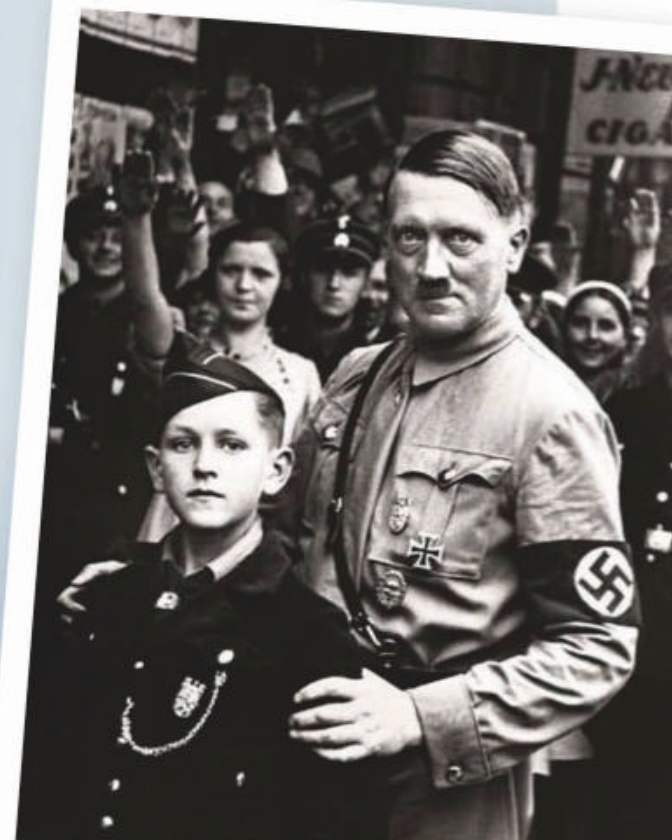
By the outbreak of World War II, Hitler had succeeded in revolutionising a society still reeling from the economic and cultural consequences of defeat in World War I.

Through a mixture of street violence, intimidation, divisive oratory, propaganda and political populism, the Nazis had established an autocratic regime in Germany, where feelings of suspicion, fear and fury were stoked daily, and total loyalty to the Führer, flag and Fatherland was demanded on pain of imprisonment. Or death.

As the war escalated and every family in the country had young men fighting on the frontline, any hint of dissidence was painted as disloyalty or treason. Children were encouraged to unwittingly inform on their parents, by writing essays about the things discussed around the dinner table at home. Erstwhile neighbours and friends betrayed one another, and workers reported their colleagues or even their employers (as happened in the case of Robert Scholl) for behaviour or comments construed as unpatriotic or seditious.

RIGHT: Hitler's regime fashioned children into unwitting informants

BELOW: Racial indoctrination started at school: this lesson is teaching which facial features are the most desirable



While the boys went to war, Sophie Scholl was forced to work at an industrial plant

“With the third leaflet, they started to issue instructions on how citizens could offer passive resistance”

were not so lucky. As the battle on the Eastern Front evolved into the biggest and bloodiest conflict in human history, disturbing anecdotal reports of atrocities, carnage and calamities were percolating back to Germany via soldiers such as Sophie Scholl's fiancé Fritz Hartnagel. Despite Nazi propaganda proclaiming glorious achievements, the students were now aware of the Warsaw Ghetto, the existence of concentration camps, the mass killings of Jews and Russian POWs, and the huge loss of German life on the front line.

INSURRECTION BLOOMS

Hans Scholl and Alexander Schmorell were spurred into action, and started writing the inflammatory pamphlets that would be called the *Leaflets of the White Rose*, the first four of which appeared between March and July 1942.

The first began by invoking Goethe and Germany's glorious history, comparing this to the shame the Nazi regime was bringing on its people. The second criticized National Socialism and poked fun at Hitler's poor language skills. With the third leaflet, which was taken to Hamburg and distributed by

Traute Lafrenz, they started to issue practical instructions on how ordinary citizens could implement effective acts of passive resistance and sabotage.

The fourth pamphlet had a more religious theme, designed to appeal to people's sense of Christian duty to stand up to evil. It assured the reader that the authors were themselves German, and ended with words “We are your bad conscience...”.

There was a six-month gap in activities, as Scholl and Schmorell were sent back to the Eastern Front to again serve as medics. Upon their return, the White Rose rapidly grew. Willi Graf and Christoph Probst were now involved, and they soon recruited their favourite university lecturer, Professor Kurt Huber.

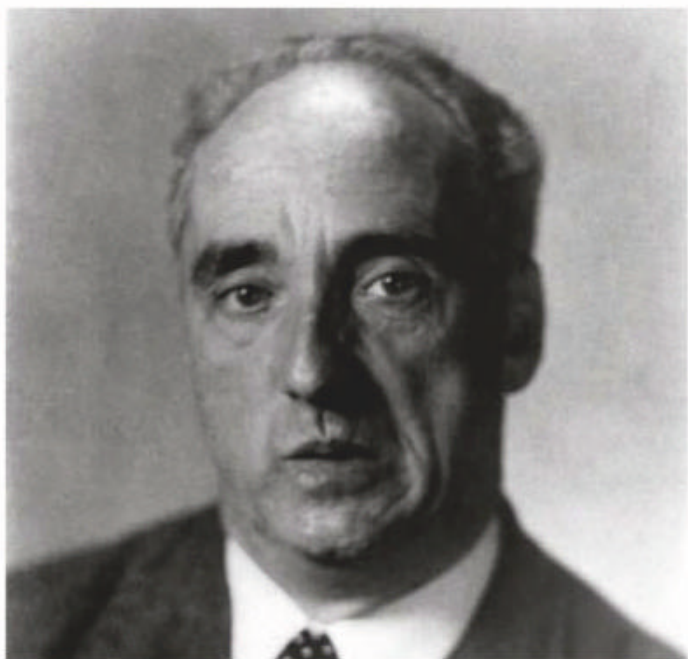
Sophie became aware of her brother's clandestine group, and instantly wanted

to join. Well aware of the extreme risks they were taking, Hans was initially very reluctant for his young sister to become involved, but eventually relented and Sophie became invaluable to the movement. She organised the group's finances, and women were less likely to be searched at checkpoints, so Sophie and Traute Lafrenz were able to transport printed pamphlets easier than the men.

THE ROSE'S THORNS

With over 30 members at its height, the White Rose held secret meetings in a safe place provided by Josef Söhnngen, an anti-Nazi bookseller. Here they read prohibited books, held debates, and wrote and printed more leaflets criticizing the Nazis and calling for widespread passive resistance. They had some contact with people connected to other dissident anti-Nazi groups, such as Rote Kapelle (Red Orchestra) via Lieselotte ‘Lilo’ Ramdohr and Falk Harnack (brother of resistance fighter Arvid Harnack).

Hans Scholl, Schmorell and Graf also taunted the Gestapo by daubing anti-Nazi graffiti on walls around Munich,



OTHER GERMAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

With any criticism of Nazi policy framed as treason, and draconian punishments inflicted on people convicted of such crimes (plus serious ramifications for their families), organised resistance to the regime within Germany was relatively small in scale and limited in effectiveness.

But not all Germans were complicit in what was happening, or completely cowed by the Nazi state. Pockets of resistance, mostly operating in isolation, popped up around the country, from rebellious youth gangs to horrified aristocrats. These disparate groups used scattergun methods to undermine the Third Reich, from street fighting and graffiti to subversive information campaigns, espionage and plots to assassinate Hitler.

Besides the White Rose, these groups included the Red Orchestra, a Berlin-based organisation formed by Harro Schulze-Boysen (a Luftwaffe staff officer), his wife Libertas, the lawyer Arvid Harnack (brother of Falk Harnack of the White Rose), his American wife Mildred, and other well-placed people. They communicated news of Nazi atrocities and war plans to the Allies, created and distributed leaflets urging civil disobedience, posted anti-Nazi stickers and assisted people at risk to escape the country via an underground network. Betrayed by a Soviet blunder, the leaders were all caught and executed.

The Kreisau Circle – a group of Prussian aristocrats, religious figures and political activists united by their opposition to Nazism – was formed by Helmuth James Graf von Moltke. It looked towards the imminent fall of the Third Reich and formulated plans for a new German government that would take over on that date, known as “Day-X”. Already compromised by a series of raids, leaders of the circle including Moltke and Peter Graf Yorck von Wartenburg were arrested and, following the attempt on Hitler’s life on 20 July 1944, executed. The Circle was not directly involved in this plot – popularly known as Operation Valkyrie – but they were implicated because of the key role played by Yorck von Wartenburg’s cousin, Claus von Stauffenberg.

A more grassroots level of opposition to the authoritarian rule of the Nazi state was seen in the Edelweiss Pirates, loosely organised groups of youths (typically aged 14–17) who rejected the Hitler Youth and often beat them up in street battles.

once scrawling ‘Down with Hitler!’ in indelible, six-foot-high oil-paint-and-tar letters at 70 locations around the city during a daring three-day spree.

Such crude guerrilla tactics aside, their leaflet-writing campaign was becoming more sophisticated, especially after January 1943, as the Battle of Stalingrad came to a bloody conclusion with the capitulation and almost complete loss of the Wehrmacht’s 6th Army – a major turning point in the war.

The fifth leaflet, entitled *An Appeal to All Germans!*, was a much punchier production than the earlier pamphlets, demonstrating more maturity and knowledge of proper propaganda techniques. Envisaging what a post-war Europe would look like, it was distributed in cities all over Germany and written in less intellectual and more accessible language.

Pamphlet number six, which tapped into the sense of national despair caused by the Battle of Stalingrad, was poetically penned by Huber. And this final, fatal leaflet was the incendiary document Hans and Sophie Scholl were discovered distributing.

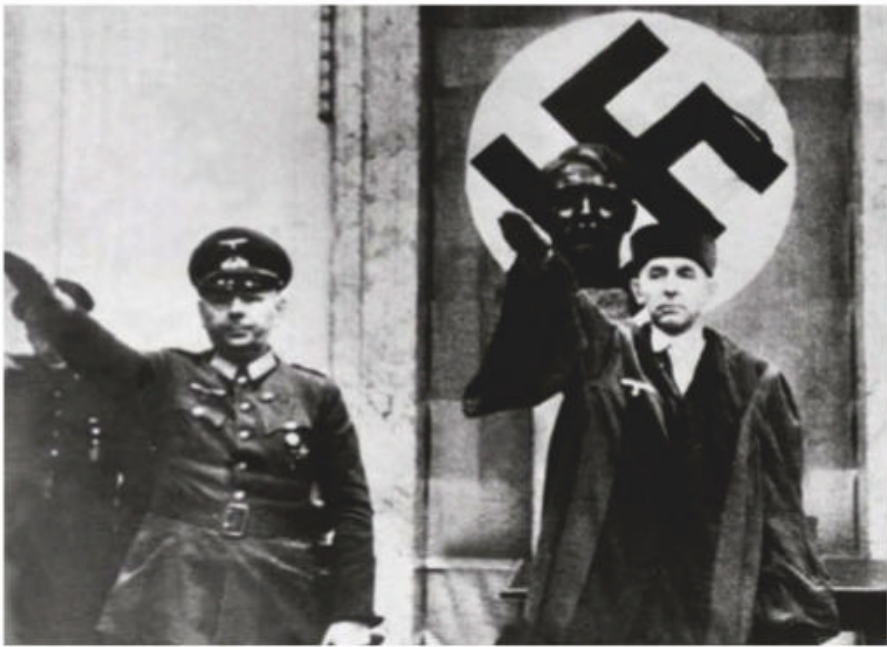
TOP: **Willi Graf** also belonged to another anti-Nazi movement, the **Grauer Orden (Gray Order)**

ABOVE: **Professor Kurt Huber**, whom no one suspected of having links to the **White Rose**

RIGHT: **Harro Schulze-Boysen** acted as a Russian spy, codename ‘Corporal’

BELOW: **Helmuth James Graf von Moltke** was not proven to be involved in any plots – he was executed for merely talking about a democratic German state





LEFT: Roland Freisler presided over the White Rose trials

BELOW LEFT: The courtroom is preserved as it was in 1943

RIGHT: The last White Rose survivor, Traute Lafrenz

BELOW RIGHT: The copied sixth flyer, dropped on Germany by the RAF



EIN DEUTSCHES FLUGBLATT

DIES ist der Text eines deutschen Flugblatts, von dem ein Exemplar nach England gelangt ist. Studenten der Universität München haben es im Februar dieses Jahres verfasst und in der Universität verteilt. Sechs von ihnen sind dafür hingerichtet worden, andere wurden eingesperrt, andere strafweise an die Front geschickt. Seither wurden auch an allen anderen deutschen Universitäten die Studenten „ausgeholt“. Das Flugblatt drückt also offenbar die Meinungen eines beträchtlichen Teils der deutschen Studenten aus.

Aber es sind nicht nur die Studenten. In allen Schichten gibt es Deutsche, die Deutschlands wirkliche Lage erkannt haben: Goebbels schimpft sie „die Objektiven“. Ob Deutschland noch selber sein Schicksal wenden kann, hängt davon ab, dass diese Menschen sich zusammenfinden und handeln. Das weiss Goebbels, und deswegen beteuert er krampfhaft, „dass diese Sorte Mensch zahlenmäßig nicht ins Gewicht fällt“. Sie sollen nicht wissen, wie viele sie sind.

Wir werden den Krieg sowieso gewinnen. Aber wir sehen nicht ein, warum die Vernünftigen und Anständigen in Deutschland nicht zu Worte kommen sollen. Deswegen werfen die Flieger der RAF zugleich mit ihren Bomben jetzt dieses Flugblatt, für das sechs junge Deutsche gestorben sind, und das die Gestapo natürlich sofort konfisziert hat, in Millionen von Exemplaren über Deutschland ab.

Manifest der Münchner Studenten

Gründet sich unter Volk vor dem Untergang der Männer von Stalingrad, 330.000 deutsche Männer hat die gemalte Strategie des Weltkrieges geteilt. Und verantwortunglos infand und Verderben gebracht. Führer, wir danken Dir!

Es gärt im deutschen Volk. Wollen wir weiter einem Dilettanten das Schicksal unserer Armeen anvertrauen? Wollen wir den niedrigen Machthabern einer Parteidiktatur den Rell der deutschen Jugend opfern? Nimmermehr!

Der Tag der Abrechnung ist gekommen, der Abrechnung unserer deutschen Jugend mit der verabschiedungsunwürdigen Tyrannei, die unser Volk je erduldet hat. Im Namen des ganzen deutschen Volkes fordern wir von dem Staat Adolf Hitlers die persönliche Freiheit, das wahrste Gut der Deutschen zurück, um das er uns in der erbärmlichen Weise betrogen hat.

In einem Staat, in dem die Knebelung jeder freien Meinungsäußerung sich mit aufgewachten...

Manifest der Münchner Studenten

53. SA und SS haben uns in den frühjahrlichen Bildungsjahren unseres Lebens zu uniformierten, zu revolutionären, zu nationalisierten, zu weltanschaulichen Schulung, die verächtliche Methode, das aufsteigende Selbstbewusstsein und Selbstvertrauen in einem Hohlraum zu zerstören zu verhindern. Eine Führerauslei, wie sie teufelhaft und zugleich dominiert nicht gebildet werden kann, steht ihre künftigen Parteibewerber auf Arbeitsburgen zu gottlosen, schamlosen und gemissenen Ausbeutern und Mordbuben heran, zur blinden, kranken Führerfolgenschaft. Wir, Arbeiter des Geistes, wären gerade recht, dieser neuen Herrenmacht den Knüttel zu machen.

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“Almost everyone associated with the White Rose was imprisoned”

Usually the leaflets were posted – to professionals and people prominent in public life – or left on public transport and in phone booths. However, after Stalingrad and a riot at Munich University in response to derogatory comments made about students during a speech delivered by a leading Nazi, the activists were determined to ignite a spark of resistance in the country’s universities.

Within the White Rose, however, there was serious discord. Hans had become increasingly cavalier about security, involving his new girlfriend Gisela Schertling – of whom the others were suspicious – in meetings, and leaving leaflets lying around where they could endanger the entire group. Big differences in tactics and philosophy also emerged, and many of the core members – including Huber, Schmorell and Graf – were on the verge of leaving the organisation.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Hans convinced them they needed to make one more bold statement, and on 18 February 1943, he and Sophie skipped classes and began surreptitiously distributing the sixth leaflet around the doorways and halls of Munich’s Ludwig Maximilians University, while most students

were attending lectures. Sophie sent the final pile of flyers cascading from the atrium, an action that caught the attention of the maintenance man, Jakob Schmid, who immediately raised the alarm, apprehended them and called the Gestapo.

Hans had in his possession a handwritten copy of another planned leaflet, which was quickly discovered despite his attempt to destroy it. This inflammatory flyer foresaw the defeat of the Third Reich by Allies and praised US President Franklin D Roosevelt, which incensed the Nazi authorities. Christoph Probst’s handwriting was identified from other documents seized at Scholl’s address, and he was swiftly arrested too. Probst, 23, had a gravely ill wife and three children – the youngest just four weeks old.

The Scholls were interrogated for several days by Gestapo agent Robert Mohr, who initially believed Sophie was innocent. However, after Hans confessed, Sophie attempted to take the blame for all the charges. The siblings endured a show trial on 22 February, alongside Probst. They had no more than a token defence, and were deliberately mocked and humiliated throughout proceedings.

The notorious Nazi judge Roland Freisler found all three guilty of treason and sentenced them to death. They were beheaded later the same day, by executioner Johann Reichhart in Munich’s Stadelheim Prison.

THE FLOWER WILTS

While being marched from the university immediately after his arrest, Hans had called out a cryptic message (“Tell him I won’t be there for lunch”) to his girlfriend, Gisela Schertling. The Gestapo arrested Schertling, who quickly gave up the names of everyone she knew who was involved in the White Rose.

Multiple arrests ensued, including that of Professor Huber, who no one had previously suspected of involvement

RESISTANCE UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION

In German-occupied countries, the situation for people in resistance movements was no less perilous, but it was seen by their countrymen as heroic instead of traitorous.

The activities of the well-organised French resistance are celebrated, but Poland had Europe's biggest underground movement. Its role in disrupting German supply lines to the Eastern Front was crucial to the Allied war effort, as was its harvesting of military intelligence. It was also responsible for saving more Jewish lives in the Holocaust than any other organisation or government.

In occupied Norway, civilians undertook campaigns of mass disobedience and sabotage, and groups passed on crucial intelligence to the Allies. The most notable achievements of the Norwegian resistance included the sinking of several important German ships, and the sabotage of the Norsk Hydro's heavy water plant and stockpile of heavy water at Vemork, which derailed the Nazi nuclear programme.

The Dutch resistance mostly concentrated on saving people deemed enemies of the Nazi regime, such as Jewish families like the Franks. It's estimated that more than 300,000 people were hidden from the Nazis during the autumn of 1944, sheltered by up to 200,000 locals.

Partisan activity in Italy escalated enormously after Germany invaded in September 1943, a month after Italy had signed an armistice with the Allies. The resistance movement comprised a complicated patchwork of armed cadres, including the communist Garibaldi Brigades and Catholic groups. Relations between them were not always

good, but the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale (Committee of National Liberation) had the support of most.

LEFT: Italian partisans search for Nazi sympathisers after the German withdrawal from Milan in 1945

The Poles launched a 63-day rebellion against the occupying Nazis from August 1944, known as the Warsaw Uprising



DID YOU KNOW?

The guillotine believed to have been used to execute Hans and Sophie Scholl was discovered in a storage area of the Bavarian National Museum in January 2014.

Modern Munich remembers the White Rose with a memorial (above) outside the university in which the Scholls were caught and with a monument within it (right)



in the student movement. Huber and Schmorell were quickly sentenced and executed in July 1943, while Graf – who also received the death penalty during the same trial – was further interrogated. He refused to betray his friends, however, and was finally killed on 12 October 1943.


Almost everyone associated with the White Rose was imprisoned, except for Falk Harnack, who was acquitted. Lilo Ramdohr was initially released, and although Himmler ordered that she be rearrested, she escaped, survived the war and lived in Germany until her death in 2013.

Traute Lafrenz was imprisoned twice, and her final trial – during which she was expected to receive the death penalty – was scheduled for April 1945. The Allies liberated the town where she was being held three days before that date and she survived the war, afterwards emigrating to the US, where she lives still, as the last remaining member of the White Rose. At the time of writing she is 99 years of age and living in South Carolina.

A copy of the sixth White Rose leaflet was smuggled to Britain by Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, a member of the Kreisau Circle (a group of German

dissidents). It was reprinted as *The Manifesto of the Students of Munich* and, in July 1943, thousands – perhaps even millions – of copies were dropped on German cities by the RAF.

There was no large domestic uprising against the Nazi regime, and the number of acts of passive resistance or active sabotage the movement's writings and deeds inspired will never be known. The legacy of the White Rose, however, is clear. At a time when it was easy to see evil, they were evidence of a country's conscience.

Today they are remembered as the brave young faces of the German resistance – the kids who had the courage to stand up to tyranny, right “in the mouth of the wolf, where it really counted”, as the playwright Lillian Garrett-Groag has described it. 



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

It's hard to quantify what the White Rose achieved. Is symbolism enough?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Jane gropes for the block in panic at her execution. Her cousin Queen Mary had hoped to spare her, but an 11th-hour rebellion meant Jane's days really were numbered





LADY JANE GREY THE NINE-DAY QUEEN

Hers was the swiftest rise and fall of any English monarch – and by her own admission, she didn't desire the throne. **Alison Weir** explains how Henry VIII's grand-niece became an unwilling pawn of the Reformation



DID YOU KNOW?

Jane spent the entirety of her nine-day reign in one place: The Tower of London. She would remain there until her execution almost seven months later.



ABOVE: Jane's mother Frances Brandon; as a relative of Henry VIII, she was oft at court, and it was through her that Jane gained a place in Katherine Parr's household

LEFT: Jane was a well-educated young woman, able to speak and read in Latin, Greek and Italian as well as English

Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen of England at only 16 years old. Famously, her reign was to last for just nine days. According to her tutor, John Aylmer, who stated in 1551 that she had just turned 14, Jane was born in 1537, when Henry VIII was on the throne. Her mother was Frances Brandon, the King's niece, being the eldest daughter of his late sister, Mary Tudor. Frances had married Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset.

Jane was the eldest of their three daughters, and was probably named after Jane Seymour, Henry's third wife. Although her sex was probably a bitter disappointment to her ambitious parents, they knew she could make a great marriage, for the royal blood of the Tudors ran in her veins. To that end, they had Jane well educated. She was bright, able, and an outstanding scholar; and she adored Aylmer, who taught her to love learning for its own sake.

After Henry VIII died in 1547, his nine-year-old son by Jane Seymour ascended the throne as Edward VI, and England turned officially Protestant under the protectorship of the new King's oldest uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Henry VIII's widow, Katherine Parr, had retired to the royal palace at Chelsea, and it soon emerged that – with indecent haste – she had married the charming and cunning Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Somerset's ambitious younger brother. Seeing a way to gain the power that had so far eluded him, he offered to broker a marriage between Jane and Edward. At ten, Jane was a tiny, graceful girl with fair, freckled skin, red hair and sparkling brown eyes. Her

learning made her a fit mate for a Renaissance king. Seymour bought her wardship for a large sum, and told the Dorsets they would soon see their daughter become queen of England.

The happiest years of Jane's life may have been those she spent in the household of Katherine Parr, who encouraged this formidably intelligent girl in her studies. Henry VIII's younger daughter, the future Elizabeth I (Jane's

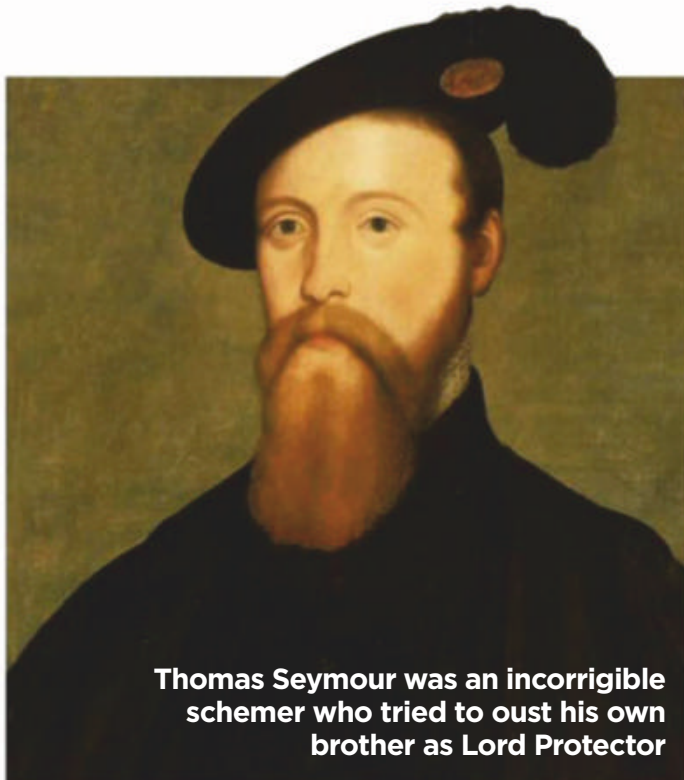
senior by four years) was also in the Queen Dowager's care, and the two girls had shared intellectual interests. Both readily embraced the Protestant religion. Like Aylmer, Parr was a staunch Protestant. They may have inspired Jane to convert to the new religion, to which she stayed devoutly true all her life.

Having no place on the regency council, Thomas Seymour lacked the power to bring

“The future Elizabeth I was also in Parr's care, and both she and Jane readily embraced the Protestant religion”

Jane was born in the now-ruined Bradgate House – local legend has it that the oaks in the surrounding park were similarly 'beheaded' after her execution





Thomas Seymour was an incorrigible schemer who tried to oust his own brother as Lord Protector

about the marriage between the King and Jane. Edward wanted to marry Mary, Queen of Scots, or a French princess “well stuffed with jewels”. Somerset found out about the plot to marry Jane to Edward, and was furious. Yet Jane was allowed to remain in Parr’s household. She must have been deeply upset when Parr died in 1548, after giving birth at Sudeley Castle. Wearing a black mourning gown, Jane acted as chief mourner when the Queen was buried in the castle chapel.

Then she had to return home. Her parents continued to bring her up to be good, meek, sober and obedient, to strive for perfection, and their expectations and harshness clearly overwhelmed her. Jane’s misery was clear to the renowned scholar Roger Ascham when he visited her family home, Bradgate House, when she was just 14.

Edward’s heir was his older half-sister, the staunchly Catholic Mary Tudor, and he was angry at her persistence in celebrating Mass, which had been banned. Jane shared the King’s views. In 1551, she visited Mary’s house and there, in the empty chapel, saw a lady-in-waiting curtsy to the Blessed Host on the altar.

“Why do you do that?” she asked. “I bow to Him that made us all,” the lady said. “How can He that made us all be there, when the baker made Him?” Jane retorted. Mary was shocked to hear this.

FEISTY TEENAGER

By 1553, the 15-year-old King was dying of tuberculosis. Somerset was dead, and John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was ruling England in Edward’s name. Edward, aided by Northumberland, was making anxious plans to stop the Catholic Mary from ever inheriting the throne. Northumberland wanted to remain in power, as mentor to a monarch who would bow to his rule. Jane seemed suited to that role. Yet she proved not to be the meek little maid he thought her to be, but a feisty, stubborn teenager, who was not afraid to stand up to him.

LADY JANE GREY AT HOME

It has been disputed by some historians that her parents were harsh to her, but there is no reason to doubt Jane’s own testimony to the renowned scholar, Roger Ascham – printed after his death in 1570, but written between 1563 and 1568.

She told him: “One of the greatest benefits that ever God gave me, is that he sent me so sharp and severe parents, and so gentle a schoolmaster. For when I am in presence either of father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand, or go, eat, drink, be merry or sad, be sewing, playing, dancing or doing anything else, I must do it in such weight, measure and number, even so perfectly as God made the world, or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea presently sometimes, with pinches, nips and bobs, and other ways, which I will not name, for the honour I bear them, so without measure misordered, that I think myself in hell, till time come, that I must go to Mr Aylmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing, while I am with him. And when I am called from him, I fall on weeping, because, whatsoever I do else, but learning,

Jane preferred reading to hunting; when Ascham visited, he found her studying Plato

is full of grief, trouble, fear and whole misliking unto me.”

It sounds like a cry for help made to a sympathetic listener. Ascham knew Jane’s family and others in her circle, but he did not qualify what she said about her parents. Indeed, he wrote that he was reporting her words as “one example [of] whether love or fear doth work more in a child for virtue and learning”. Clearly, he had believed what she said.



Northumberland persuaded the Dorsets to agree to a marriage between Jane and his son, Lord Guildford Dudley. Jane “resisted the marriage for some time”, yet had no choice but to agree to it. The wedding went ahead, with great pomp and celebrations, and it seems that Jane did afterwards conceive some affection for Guildford, since she later described herself as “a wife who loves her husband”. Yet she would not agree to his being named king when the time came.

It was Edward himself who, on his deathbed, drew up a new



Jane and Guildford were wed in May 1553 at a triple wedding – each saw a sister married at the same time



LOOKING FOR A LOST QUEEN



There is no authenticated portrait or image of Lady Jane Grey. She was queen for just nine days, and there would not have been much demand for her likeness.

Many Tudor portraits and engravings have at some time been identified as her, but in every case new research has led to the identification being rejected, while several, such as a fine portrait at Seaton Delaval Hall [1] and one in the Earl of Jersey's collection which was destroyed by fire, are now known, on the evidence of jewellery – notably a coronet jewel and an ouche pendant – to portray Katherine Parr.

Even the famous engraving by Willem and Magdalena van de Passe [2], inscribed as IANA GRAYA, in Henry

“Many Tudor portraits and engravings have been identified as her, but in every case they have later been rejected”

Holland's *Herwologia* (1620), is Katherine. The jewel and the ouche pendant appear in an authenticated portrait of Parr in the National Portrait Gallery [3] and in her three inventories; neither are recorded in the possession of Jane Grey.

A portrait inscribed in a later hand 'Lady lane' [4], which was discovered in Streatham in 2006, and is now in the National Portrait Gallery, dates

from the 1590s. The inscription is almost certainly incorrect, as the sitter wears a distinctive pearl carcanet that appears in portraits of Parr, notably one inscribed CATHERINA REGINA UXOR HENRICI VIII [5]. Thus the Streatham portrait probably also depicts Katherine Parr.

A miniature by Levina Teerlinc of a girl, inscribed ANNO XVIII ('in her 18th year')

has been identified as Lady Jane Grey [6] on the evidence of floral emblems said to be those of the Dudley family in the corsage (among them supposedly a gillyflower for Lord Guildford Dudley), and the identification of the brooch with two listed in Jane's inventory. Yet Jane was born in 1537; she would not have attained her 18th year until after her death.

It was at Syon Park that Jane, who never had any designs on the throne, was told she was Queen of England

Most honorable and entirely beloved mother I have the most humbly recommended unto your grace with like thanks, both for your grace did accept so gently my simple and rude letters, and also for it pleased your grace so gently to vouchsafe to direct unto me your loving and tender letters, which do give me much comfort and encouragement to go forward in such things where your grace beareth me on hand, for I am already entered, and pray god I may be able in part to satisfy your good expectation of your graces maies in my father and of your grace. Whom god have ever in his most blessed keeping.

Your loving sonne
E. Prince.



LEFT: Like Jane, Edward VI had a deep affection for Katherine Parr: he wrote many times to thank her for her encouragement

assembled court waiting for her, she began to shake with fright. Northumberland led her to the throne and informed her, to her evident horror, that Edward had named her his heir. As everyone knelt to her, Jane fainted.

When she came to, she rose to her feet and said, "The crown is not my right. It pleases me not. Mary is the rightful heir." Her protest was ignored. Northumberland, her parents and Guildford pressed her to do their will, and in the end, she gave way. But she was not at peace with

herself. She wrote later: "It did not become me to accept."

Jane was then brought to the Tower of London where, by custom, she would sojourn before her coronation. But her reign would prove the shortest in English history. The country rallied to Mary, the rightful heiress. No one wanted the unknown Jane. As Queen Mary was proclaimed to an outburst of popular acclaim, the Privy Council abandoned Jane and hastened to swear allegiance to Mary.

THE NINTH DAY

Jane was at supper in the Tower when her father burst in and tore down the cloth of estate bearing the royal arms from above her chair. "You are no longer queen," he told her.

"May I go home?" she asked. He would not answer, but fled from the Tower, leaving her to her fate. Soon, the guards came for her.

She was imprisoned in the house of the gentleman gaoler. They let her have books, and she was kept in some comfort, taking her meals with the gaoler and his family.

Despite her unwillingness to be queen, Jane had committed treason in accepting the crown, to which she had no legal right, and Mary correctly feared she would remain a focus for Protestant plots. She therefore kept Jane in the Tower, comfortably housed, but a prisoner nonetheless.

In November 1553, although Mary desired to show them mercy, Jane and Guildford were tried for high treason at London's Guildhall and sentenced to death. They were assured that this was but a formality because, as soon as she had a son of her own, a Catholic heir to England, the Queen intended to have them quietly released. "It is believed Jane will not die," wrote a courtier. But circumstances and the rash actions of her father conspired against Jane and the Queen's merciful intentions.

Mary restored the Catholic faith in England. In time, she would burn those who rejected it. In the meantime, she was planning to marry Philip of Spain, but the people did not want a foreign prince to rule over them. Early in



Jane was shocked at being handed the crown, exclaiming that Mary (inset, with future husband Philip II of Spain) was the rightful heir. Unfortunately for Jane, much of England agreed



DID YOU KNOW?

Jane's conniving father didn't survive his daughter long – he was beheaded 11 days later – but her mother did. She was pardoned and lived out her days at court, where Mary could keep a distrustful eye on her.

Jane could not be persuaded to convert to Catholicism, and in light of Mary's later religious persecutions came to be viewed as a Protestant martyr

From the scaffold, Jane addressed the crowd: "Good people, I am come to die, by law," she began. "The fact against the Queen's Highness was unlawful, and the consenting thereunto by me: but, touching the procurement and desire thereof by me, I do wash my hands thereof in innocency before God, and the face of you, good Christian people, this day. I die a true Christian woman."

She asked Feckenham to join her in prayers, but he was too choked to reply, so she kissed him goodbye as they held hands. The headsman tried to help her unlace her gown, but she insisted on doing it herself. He knelt, asking her forgiveness for what he must do, which she readily gave. "I pray you do it quickly," she begged, kneeling before the block. "Will you take it off before I lay me down?" she asked, meaning her head. "No, Madam," he replied.

Jane bound her eyes. According to the contemporary *Chronicle of Queen Jane and Two Years of Queen Mary*, she groped for the block. It was not there. "What shall I do?" she cried, in mounting panic. "Where is it?" Then someone guided her to it. "Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit!" she cried. The axe descended. One witness wrote that he had never seen so much blood. The headsman lifted the head. "Behold the head of a traitor!" he cried.

Jane was buried in the chancel of the chapel of St Peter ad Vincula, near Guildford. It has been called "the saddest spot on Earth".



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Could Mary have spared Jane's life, in spite of the advice of her counsellors?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

"Jane had nothing to do with the rising, but that made no difference to those who saw her as a threat"

1554, Sir Thomas Wyatt led a major revolt against the marriage. Mary came close to losing her crown, but she made a brave stand, and the revolt was suppressed. It had been a near thing, and the Council was in a panic.

Jane's father had been one of the rebel leaders and made clear his resolve to restore his daughter to the throne. Jane had nothing to do with the rising, or her father's actions, but that made no difference to those who saw her as a dangerous threat to the Queen's security.

Mary's advisers insisted that she execute anyone who might remain a focus for rebellion in the future. It was made clear to her that Philip of Spain would not marry her unless Jane was "removed". The Queen had no choice in the matter, and a date was set for Jane's sentence to be carried out. Jane was prepared. On being told she was to die, she said, "I am ready and glad to end my woeful days."

Mary was deeply troubled about sending her young cousin to her death. She sent a priest, John Feckenham, to persuade Jane to convert to the Catholic faith, and tell her that, if she agreed, she might live. But Jane would not deny her religion. "It is not my desire to prolong my days," she told Feckenham. He was moved by her faith, and asked if he could be with her at the end.

LAMB TO THE SLAUGHTER

Jane's execution was set for 11 February 1554. She was ready to die. "My soul will find mercy with God," she wrote. Wearing the black gown she had worn at her trial, she stood at a window, having promised to watch Guildford leave the

Tower for the scaffold. She saw him weeping as he walked under guard to Tower Hill – and in a short space after, she watched a cart coming back, carrying his bloody head and body, wrapped in white cloths. She cried out, "Oh, the bitterness of death!"

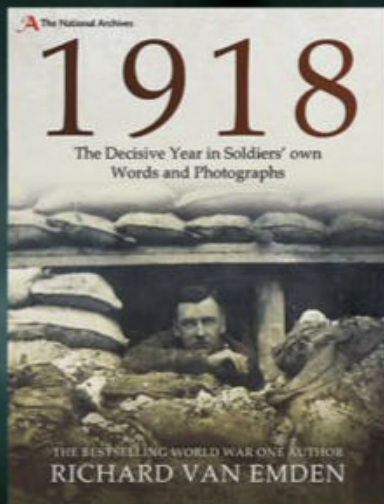
Now she saw the headsman returning to the Tower. It was time. On the arm of her gaoler, Jane walked calmly to the scaffold. Her nurse, Mrs Ellen, and other ladies came after, weeping; then followed Feckenham, keeping his promise.



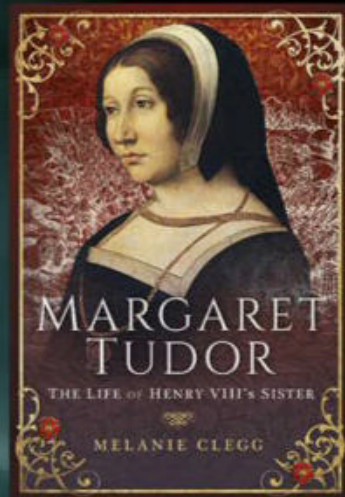
A memorial stands at the site of the scaffold on Tower Green

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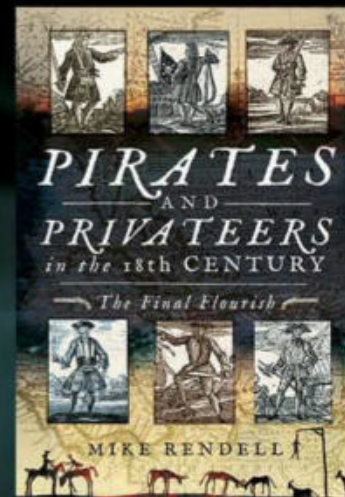
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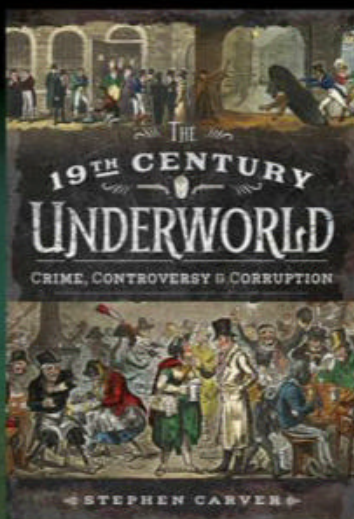
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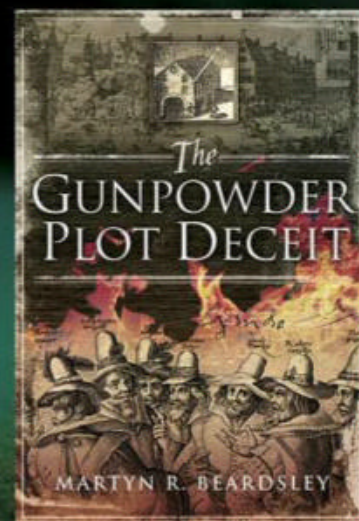
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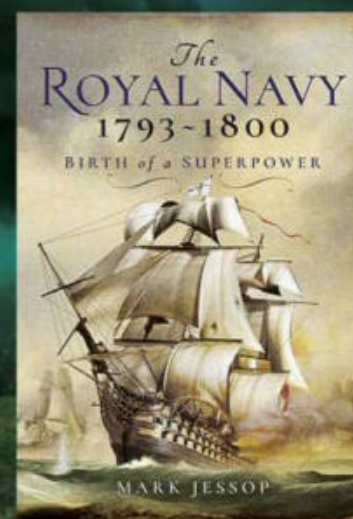
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LOST TOMBS OF THE PHARAOHS

Where are all the missing pharaohs? We asked Egyptologist **Chris Naunton** to give us a primer on the hunt for Egypt's lost kings and queens, from the earliest French expeditions to discoveries made in 2018



Chris Naunton is an Egyptologist, writer and broadcaster whose documentaries include *King Tut's Tomb: The Hidden Chamber*. His latest book, *Searching for the Lost Tombs of Egypt* is out now, published by Thames & Hudson.

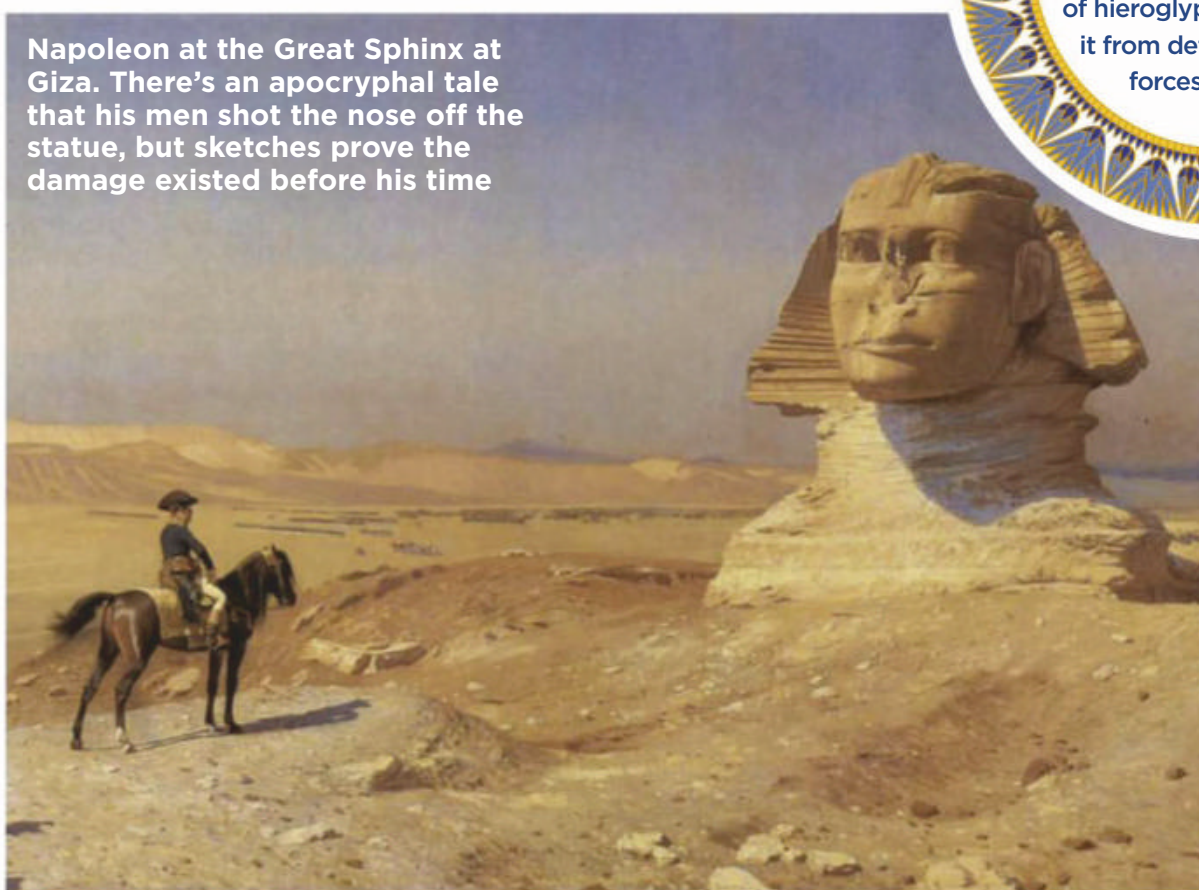
The discovery of Tutankhamun's almost-intact tomb garnered global press coverage – sparking a new era of 'Egyptomania'



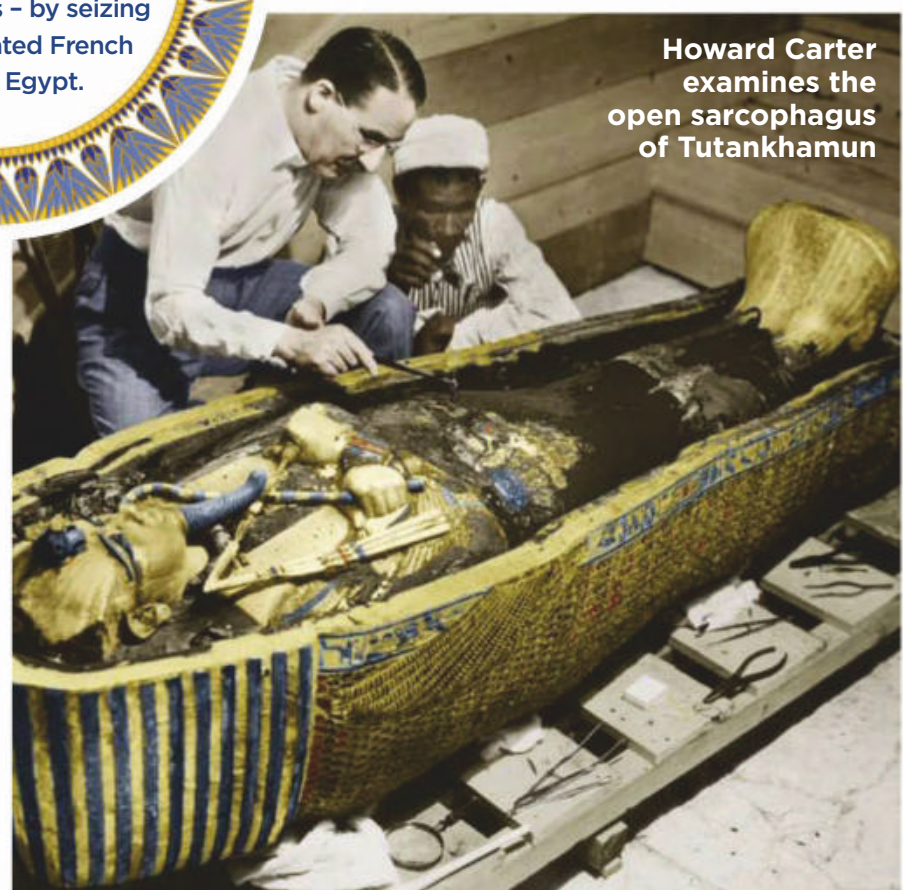


Not all tombs have had to be rediscovered: this one, belonging to Ramesses IX, has been known since antiquity

DID YOU KNOW?
Britain acquired the Rosetta Stone – the study of which later led to the translation of hieroglyphs – by seizing it from defeated French forces in Egypt.



Napoleon at the Great Sphinx at Giza. There's an apocryphal tale that his men shot the nose off the statue, but sketches prove the damage existed before his time



Howard Carter examines the open sarcophagus of Tutankhamun

Of all the great monuments left behind by the Ancient Egyptians, it is perhaps their tombs that archaeologists find most fascinating. They were the great focus for investment: those who could afford it would never commission better craftsmen or use finer materials than when making provision for the afterlife. Tombs protected both the body and burial goods – everything essential for the individual to succeed in their journey to the next world.

Tombs have provided an unimaginable wealth of material. Although most of what there would once have been has been lost, a great deal has survived, and much that has been recovered represents the finest Ancient Egypt had to offer. It is no coincidence that the most iconic image to have survived from this era, the golden mask of Tutankhamun, came from his tomb, which was unearthed by Howard Carter in 1922. That discovery, the culmination of a century or so of

sensational finds, birthed the archetype of the archaeologist holding a lamp into a gloomy interior to see heaps of golden treasure glinting back at him.

Tutankhamun reigned towards the end of the 18th Dynasty, a period that, along with the 19th and 20th Dynasties,

“HISTORIES OF EGYPTOLOGY COMMONLY BEGIN WITH NAPOLEON”

represents one of the great eras of Egypt's past: the New Kingdom. One of the defining features of the period was the use of the Valley of the Kings as the royal cemetery. At the beginning of the 19th century, the tombs of 13 of the

33 New Kingdom pharaohs had been identified in the Valley; by the time Carter added Tutankhamun's to the list, only five remained to be found.

THE FRENCH SAVANTS

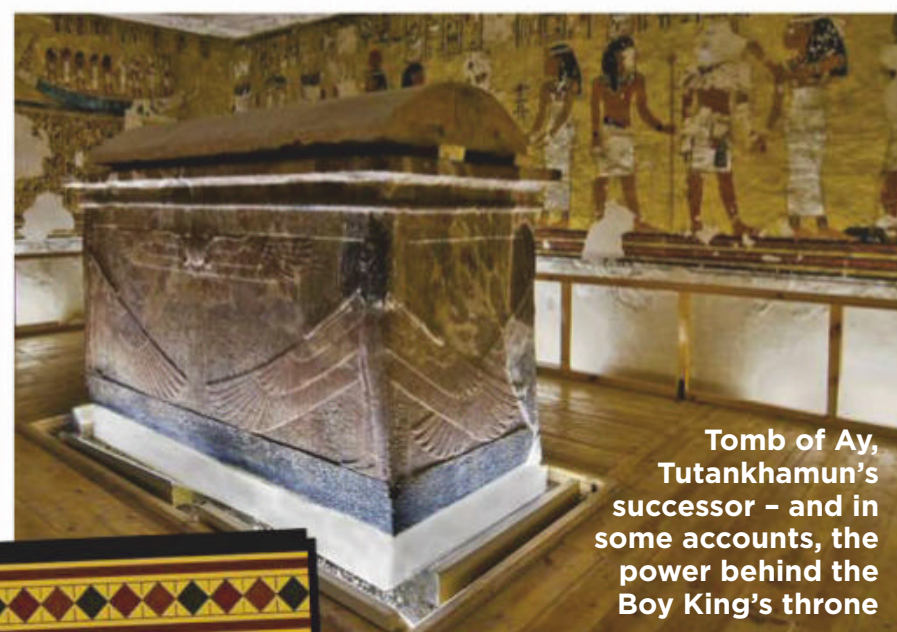
Histories of Egyptology commonly begin on 1 July 1798, when Napoleon Bonaparte landed on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt with an expeditionary force not only comprised of soldiers, but also of artists and scientists.

Napoleon's intention was to establish Egypt as a French colony, strengthen his grip on the Mediterranean and deal a blow to Britain. His 'savants', however, were there for more enlightened reasons: they were to journey around the country, surveying and recording all they found, including the remains of Egypt's ancient monuments. These had been visited and described by various western travellers, but no expedition on this scale had ever been attempted.

On 26 January 1799, the savants reached the spectacular ruins of Thebes;



This bust of Ramesses II, sent to Britain by Belzoni, once had legs. It was part of a pair guarding the door to the Ramesseum



Tomb of Ay, Tutankhamun's successor – and in some accounts, the power behind the Boy King's throne

GREAT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

JEAN-FRANÇOIS CHAMPOLLION (1790-1832)

The Frenchman was the first to decipher hieroglyphs, making use of the Rosetta Stone, which bore an inscription in three scripts: one already understood (ancient Greek) and two that weren't (hieroglyphic and Demotic). In 1822, after many years of study, Champollion announced a system of decipherment which, in the years that followed, came to be generally accepted.



GREAT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

GIOVANNI BATTISTA BELZONI (1778-1823)

Born in Italy, by 1804 he had moved to England and joined a travelling circus in which he performed as a strongman. In 1815, he travelled to Egypt to show to Khedive (Viceroy) Muhammad Ali Pasha a hydraulic machine designed to enable irrigation. The Khedive was not interested, but Belzoni was instead taken on by the British Consul-General, Henry Salt, to collect antiquities.



shortly after that, the Wadi Biban el-Molouk, 'the Valley of the Gates of the Kings'. Two of them, Prosper Jollois and Édouard de Villiers du Terrage, made the first accurate map of the site, noting the position of 16 tombs, most of which had been open and accessible since antiquity. Furthermore, they seem to have been the first to record the existence of the side wadi leading off the main branch of the necropolis to the west, now known as the Western Valley.

The savants were clearly awed by what they had found. The tombs consisted of long corridors cut into the rock that eventually led to larger chambers, the last of which typically contained a stone sarcophagus that should have held a body. In each case it had been pillaged by robbers. Little remained of any grave goods or the occupants, but the walls were brightly painted with exotic scenes of the kings and an array of curious human and animal gods, and everywhere were the enigmatic hieroglyphic signs, though

no-one could read the inscriptions at this point. In attempting to attribute the monuments to any particular period or king they were largely reliant on the somewhat garbled accounts of Egypt's history written by classical authors such as Diodorus and Strabo. They could only guess at who had been buried there.

BELZONI'S BREAK

In 1815, Giovanni Battista Belzoni arrived in Thebes, instructed by British Consul General of Egypt Henry Salt to ready the head and shoulders of a statue of Ramesses II for transport from 'the Ramesseum' – the Pharaoh's great mortuary temple – to the River Nile, where it would begin a journey to the British Museum. The task had defeated Salt's rival, French Consul-General Bernardino Drovetti – Belzoni achieved it within around two weeks.

Salt subsequently sent Belzoni to the Valley of the Kings, where Belzoni

removed the sarcophagus box from one of the tombs Napoleon's savants had entered, that of Ramesses III. By this time, he had become interested in making his own investigations. He was aware that the classical authors had described many more tombs than had been unearthed and resolved to find the missing ones.

He began his search in late 1816 in the Western Valley, where Napoleon's savants had noted the existence of the tomb of Amehotep III. There, a little further down the wadi, he found the tomb of Ay, the penultimate pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, although only by accident and

“RAMESSES I ONLY RULED FOR A SHORT PERIOD, PERHAPS JUST TWO OR THREE YEARS”

Rameses I's tomb – dominated by his granite sarcophagus – is widely held to be unfinished

without realising whose tomb it was: “I went into these mountains only to examine the various places, where the water descends from the desert into the valleys after rain,” he wrote.

“I cannot boast of having made a great discovery in this tomb though it contains several curious and singular painted figures on the walls; and from its extent, and part of a sarcophagus remaining in the centre of a large chamber, have reason to suppose, that it was the burial place of some person of distinction.” The world would not know it was Ay's tomb until it was investigated again in the 1970s, although

almost all the figures and names of the pharaoh had been defaced.

Belzoni soon found a second tomb in the same area. This one was unfinished and undecorated, but contained the coffined mummies of eight individuals probably belonging to a family of the 22nd Dynasty.

Returning to the main branch of the Valley of the Kings, he discovered the resting place of Mentuherkhepeshef (a son of Ramesses IX), then another undecorated tomb. In October 1817, he finally found the tomb of a great pharaoh: the first king of the 19th Dynasty, Ramesses I.

A staircase led into the bedrock from the Valley floor, and was followed by a descending passageway, and then another steep staircase that terminated in a beautifully decorated burial chamber. It was “tolerably large and well painted” in Belzoni's estimation, with a red granite sarcophagus in the centre. The tomb was grand, but it seemed not to have been completely finished. Ramesses was the founder of the 19th Dynasty and was not of royal blood himself. He may have come to the throne late in life having already proven himself a capable leader in the Egyptian army. He only ruled for a short period, perhaps just two or three years, which might explain why his tomb wasn't more magnificent.

EGYPTOLOGY TIMELINE

1 JULY 1798
Napoleon's expedition lands in Egypt



1 AUGUST 1798
The Battle of the Nile: Nelson defeats Napoleon's navy



26 JANUARY 1799
The savants arrive in Thebes and, shortly afterwards, in the Valley of the Kings



OCTOBER 1817
Belzoni discovers the tombs of Ramesses I and Seti I



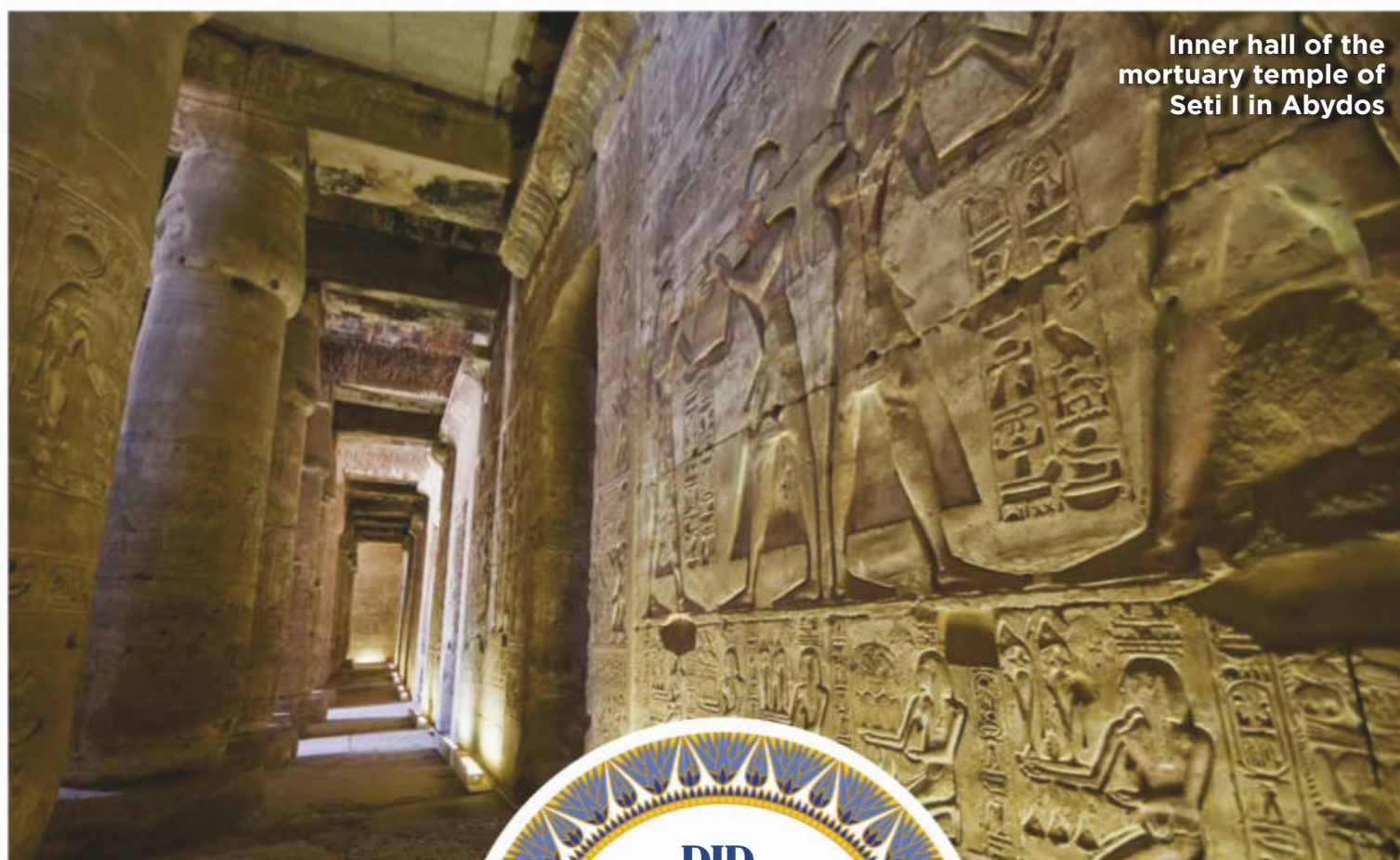
MARCH 1818
Belzoni opens the Pyramid of Khafre for the first time in the modern era



Belzoni moved a little farther up the same branch of the Valley, where – at last – he made a discovery of the magnitude he had hoped for: the tomb of Ramesses I's successor, Seti I. One of the greatest of all pharaohs, Seti I ruled for between 11 and 15 years, re-established Egypt's territory in Syria-Palestine and launched massive building projects at sites such as Karnak and Abydos. His tomb was the longest ever constructed in the Valley at more than 137 metres, and beautifully decorated throughout. Like the tomb of Ramesses I, it was entered via a sequence of stairways and sloping passages, but Seti I's tomb incorporated a further seven principal chambers, five of them supported by square-based pillars. Fragments of his burial equipment littered the floor of the tomb, including the remains of numerous shabti figurines – small statues that acted as the servants of the deceased in the afterlife.

The most spectacular object was the pharaoh's sarcophagus, which lay over a staircase leading to a roughly cut passageway leading deep into the hillside (the end of which was only reached in 2007). The lid had been removed and smashed into fragments, but the box that remained was a masterpiece of stone craftsmanship, made from an enormous piece of translucent Egyptian alabaster. It was decorated with finely carved hieroglyphs and accompanying images from various religious texts, principally the *Book of Gates*.

Belzoni removed it from the tomb and it became part of Salt's collection. It was destined to be sold when it reached England and was taken to the British Museum in 1821. After two years' deliberations the Museum authorities agreed to buy the collection but not the sarcophagus, on the grounds that it was too expensive. Instead it passed into the hands of a London architect, Sir John Soane. To this very day it remains in the crypt of his house



Inner hall of the mortuary temple of Seti I in Abydos

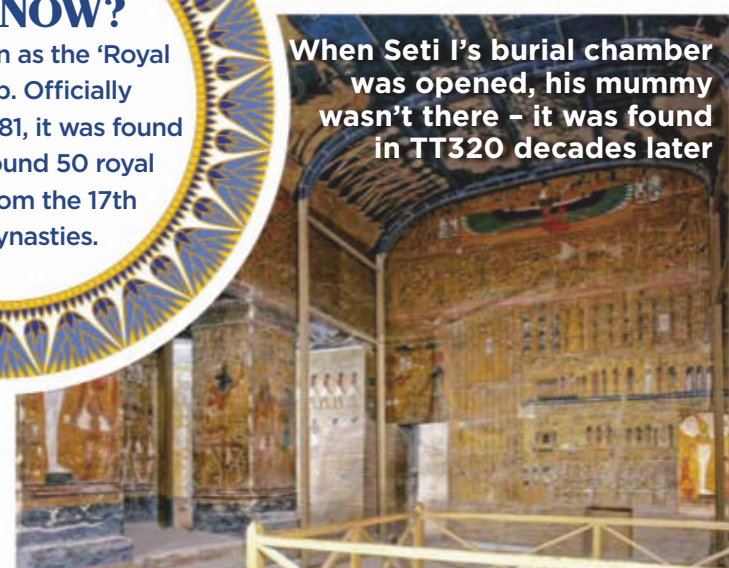
DID YOU KNOW?

TT320 is known as the 'Royal Cache' tomb. Officially discovered in 1881, it was found to contain around 50 royal mummies from the 17th to 21st Dynasties.

When Seti I's burial chamber was opened, his mummy wasn't there – it was found in TT320 decades later



Seti I's tomb was the first to be decorated with paintings and bas reliefs in every passage and chamber



in Lincoln's Inn Fields in London, now a public museum.

THE SECOND CACHE

It was not until the French excavator Victor Loret began working in the Valley in the 1890s that the number of confirmed tombs would increase. In 1883, Frenchman Eugène Lefébure conducted a thorough survey of the tombs, plotting their location and copying the decoration and graffiti. Loret was a part of Lefébure's team and had clearly made a note of the



Seti I's sarcophagus was fashioned from a single piece of alabaster

Continues on p52

OCTOBER 1822

Champollion publishes his system for deciphering hieroglyphs



1827

John Gardner Wilkinson paints numbers on each tomb in the Valley of the Kings, establishing the 'KV' numbering system



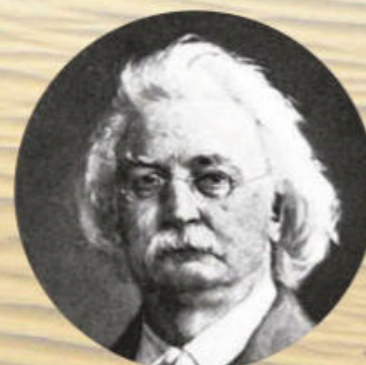
NOVEMBER 1828

Champollion arrives in Thebes for the first time, and soon visits the Valley of the Kings



c1842-6

Karl Richard Lepsius surveys Egypt's ancient sites, resulting in his seminal *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien*



JULY 1881

Emile Brugsch and Ahmed Kamal are led to the 'Royal Cache' by the Abd er-Rassoul brothers



ANCIENT EGYPT

The world of pharaohs and the pyramids stretched for miles down the River Nile

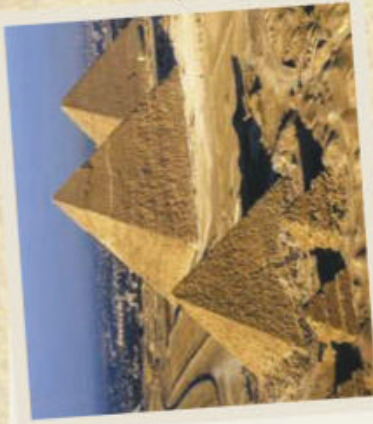
ALEXANDRIA

Founded by Alexander the Great in 332 BC, this city became Egypt's capital under the Ptolemies, and remained so until the Arab conquest in AD 642. Alexander was buried here, along with the Ptolemies – including, probably, Cleopatra. None of these tombs have been found.



GIZA

One of the cemeteries of Memphis. Site of the Great Pyramid, the largest and finest pyramid in terms of its construction, and the last surviving wonder of the ancient world. It's the tomb of the 4th-Dynasty (c2550-2400 BC) pharaoh Khufu. Giza is also the location of the pyramids of Khufu's son Khafra, grandson Menkaure, and a number of queens.



SAQQARA

Burial ground in close proximity to Memphis and in use from the First Dynasty (c2950-2750 BC) and throughout Egyptian history down to Late Antiquity. It is the location of the first ever pyramid, of the 'Step Pyramid' of Djoser, who inaugurated the 3rd Dynasty.



ABYDOS

Burial place of the pharaohs of the 1st Dynasty (c2950-2750 BC), and several of the 2nd Dynasty. It remained a place of worship of the gods Wepwawet and Osiris throughout Egyptian history, and in later times came to be thought of as the burial place of Osiris himself. For the Egyptians, to make a pilgrimage to Abydos once in life was essential.



LAHUN

Site of the pyramid of Senusret II of the 12th Dynasty.



DAHSHUR

Royal burial site at the beginning of the 4th Dynasty when Sneferu built two pyramids here: the 'Bent' pyramid (above) and the 'Red' pyramid.



Amarna



HAWARA

Site of one of two pyramids of Amenemhat III (c1805-1760 BC) of the 12th Dynasty, the other being at Dahshur.

MEMPHIS

The capital of Egypt for most of its ancient history.

CAIRO

Modern capital of Egypt, founded as such by the Fatimids as a fortified city a little way to the northeast of Fustat, in AD 966.

TANIS

Capital of the pharaohs of the 21st Dynasty (1069-945 BC). The most substantial remains are those of the Temple of Amun. Tanis was the site of the royal tombs of the 21st and 22nd Dynasty, which were found largely intact by Pierre Montet in 1939-40. The treasure hoard included several golden death masks.

Tanis

Tanis

Alexandria

LOWER EGYPT

UPPER EGYPT

Valley of the Kings

Kanark Temple

Thebes Luxor



AMARNA

Capital founded by Akhenaten (c1353-1336 BC) of the 18th Dynasty. Akhenaten intended to build a tomb for himself, Nefertiti (his Great Royal Wife) and their eldest daughter, Meritaten; a tomb was discovered in a remote wadi nearby, but it is unclear whether any of the three were ever buried there. The city was abandoned after Akhenaten's death, at which point the royal cemetery returned to the Valley of the Kings.



LISHT

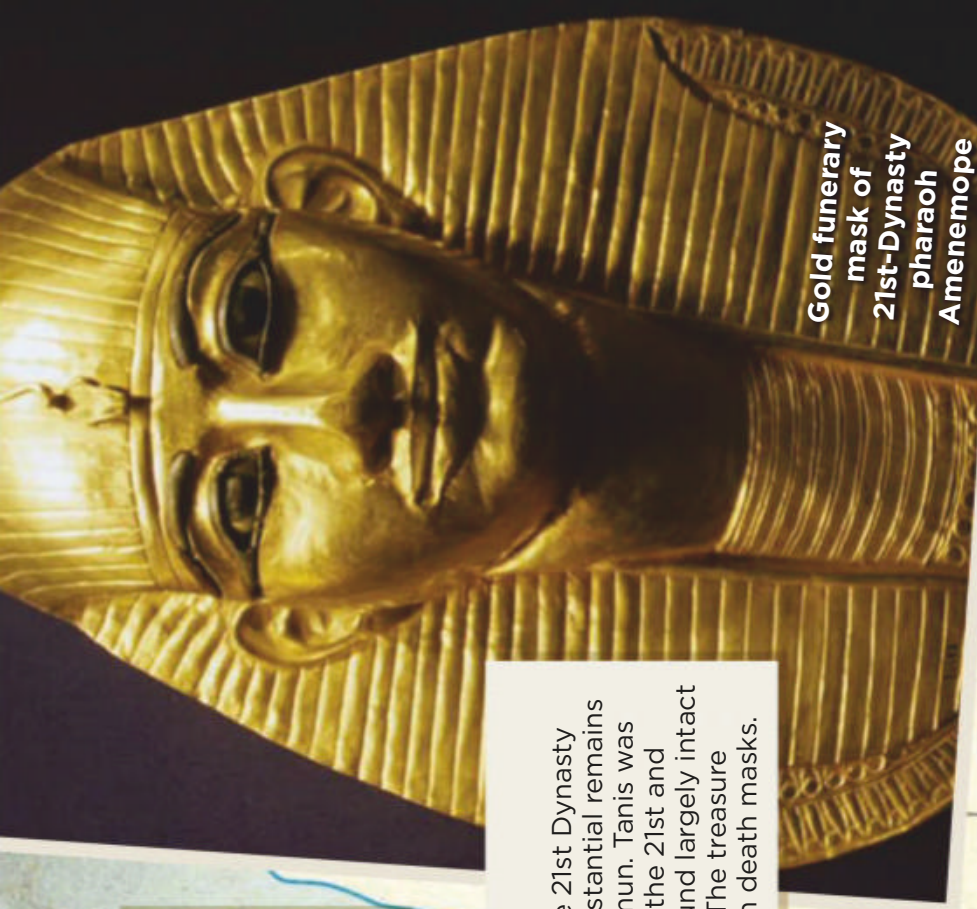
Site of the pyramids of Amenemhat I and Senusret I, first two rulers of the 12th Dynasty (c1950-1750 BC).

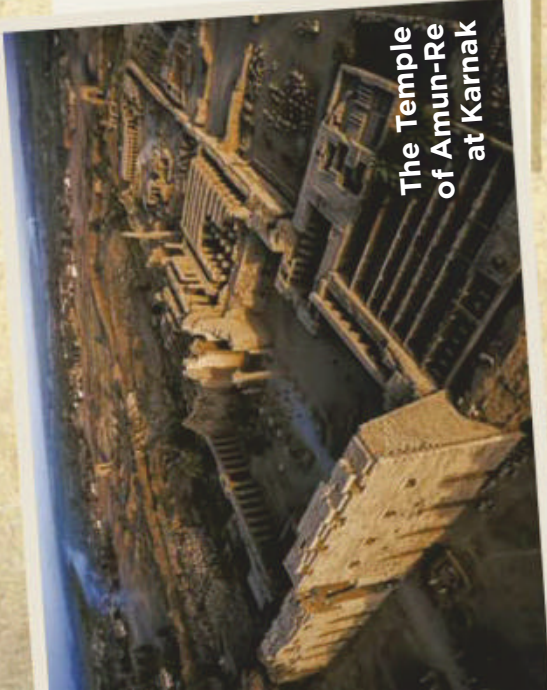
ABUSIR

Another of the cemeteries of Memphis and the location chosen by the pharaohs of the 5th Dynasty (c2400-2300 BC) for their pyramids.



Gold funerary mask of 21st-Dynasty pharaoh Amenemope





The Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak

THEBES

Ancient cult centre of the god Amun, who had become the most important Egyptian deity by the New Kingdom. It has the greatest concentration of relatively well-preserved monuments, principally temples and tombs, and therefore it was of great fascination for the early explorers of the 19th Century. Site of the royal cemetery of the 17th-Dynasty kings, and also those of the 18th to the 20th (the New Kingdom), who were, from the time of Thutmose I, buried in the Valley of the Kings. It's also the site of hundreds of tombs, many of them beautifully decorated, of the Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom and Late Period.

Elephantine • Aswan

ASWAN/ELEPHANTINE

Situated just to the north of the First Cataract of the Nile, the frontier between Egypt and Nubia to the south.

The Elephantine provided stone for Egyptian monuments

The Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak

WADI HALFA

Modern city in the region of the (now submerged) Second Cataract, and the southernmost point reached by several early expeditions, including that of Napoleon's savants.

Wadi Halfa

THEBES

The preeminent burial place for pharaohs of the New Kingdom

MORTUARY TEMPLES

The Valley of the Kings represented a departure from the tradition of earlier royal tomb complexes, in which the tomb was built in close proximity to a cult building (a 'pyramid temple') for the worship of the deceased king. The Valley was chosen as a



DEIR EL-MEDINA

Village of the workmen who constructed the tombs in the Valley of the Kings and a rare example of a well-preserved settlement site. It has provided much of the evidence we have for the daily lives of ordinary people in ancient Egypt. The tombs of the workmen - lower status individuals

than the royals and other high officials who were buried in the Theban cemeteries - are smaller than the other surviving tombs, but exhibit greater creative freedom in the choice of scenes, unconstrained by royal protocol.

THE VALLEY OF THE QUEENS

A smaller wadi, closer to the cultivated land, used as the site of tombs of queens, other royals such as princes and non-royal individuals of high status.



VALLEY OF THE KINGS

0 0.5 1 Kilometre

0 1/4 1/2 Mile

Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut

Dra Abu el-Naga

AN-B

K93.11/12

KV 39

Niwinski excavations

Deir el-Bahri

Deir el-Medina

Medinet Habu Temple

'Meniset' temple of Amenhotep I and Ahmose-Nefertari

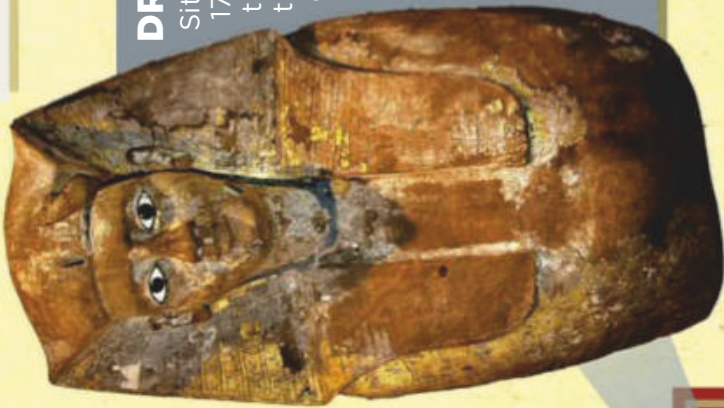
Ramesseum

Colossi of Memni

AREA OF CULTIVATION

DRA ABU EL-NAGA

Site of the tombs of the 17th-Dynasty kings. Though the location of only one of these is known with certainty (Intef VI, left), the burial equipment of several others is known to have emerged from informal excavations carried out in the 19th century, some of which is now kept in the British Museum and the Louvre. It's also the site of many non-royal tombs.



DEIR EL-BAHRI

Site of the temple-tomb of Mentuhotep II, of the 11th Dynasty, and later the temples of Hatshepsut (pictured) and Thutmose III. Some suggest this is also a possible location for the 'missing' tomb of Amenhotep I, the second ruler of the 18th Dynasty.




Queen Tiye, the
‘Elder Lady’ in the tomb
of Amenhotep II,
was King Tut’s
grandmother

**THE GREAT
ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

**JOHN GARDNER
WILKINSON**
(1797-1875)

Wilkinson went to Egypt in 1821 and stayed for 12 years, copying inscriptions, while also learning Arabic and Coptic to help him to understand the ancient texts. In preparation for a survey of the Valley of the Kings he painted numbers at the entrance of all the tombs that were known at the time providing the basis for the ‘KV’ numbering system that is still in use today.




“THE ‘YOUNGER LADY’ COULD BE NEFERTITI, BUT THE THEORY REMAINS UNPROVEN”

decorated and architecturally complex, it was in good condition, and unusually the king’s mummy was still in place in the sarcophagus.

In the side rooms leading off to the right of the main burial chamber, Loret found two caches of mummies. In the first were three unwrapped bodies lying side by side: in the centre, a young male; to the right, a young woman, now known as the ‘Younger Lady’; and

to the left an ‘Elder Lady’. Without any coffins or other inscribed material Loret was unable to identify them. A combination of evidence gathered since, plus DNA testing, suggests that the Elder Lady is Queen Tiye – wife of Amenhotep III, mother of Akhenaten, and grandmother of Tutankhamun. The Younger Lady could be Nefertiti, but the evidence to confirm that theory is still lacking.

In the second room, Loret found another cache of mummies, this time wrapped and within coffins. In addition to that of Amenhotep II, he had found the bodies of nine pharaohs of the New Kingdom. They had been moved here on a single occasion in the 13th year of Smendes I of the 21st Dynasty, to protect them from desecration by robbers.

THE SPONSOR

Further discoveries were made in the early part of the 20th century, many under the sponsorship of Theodore M

possibility that further tombs might be found. In 1897, he became director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service, and in the two years he held the post he made an incredible sequence of discoveries to rival Belzoni’s, increasing the number of known tombs from 25 to 41. The tombs discovered included KV 39, perhaps that of Amenhotep I – the second ruler of the 18th Dynasty, whose place of burial has not been located with certainty yet – and KV 34, which belonged to Tuthmose III, with its curious decoration and cartouche-shaped burial chamber.

The most important of Loret’s finds was the tomb of Amenhotep II. Richly

EGYPTOLOGY TIMELINE

1898-9

Victor Loret uncovers the first ‘new’ tombs in the Valley of the Kings since Belzoni’s day, bringing the known total from 25 to 41



**JANUARY
1903**

Howard Carter, sponsored by Theodore Davis, discovers the tomb of Tuthmose IV



**JANUARY
1907**

Edward Ayrton discovers KV 55, which contains burial items related to Queen Tiye



1912

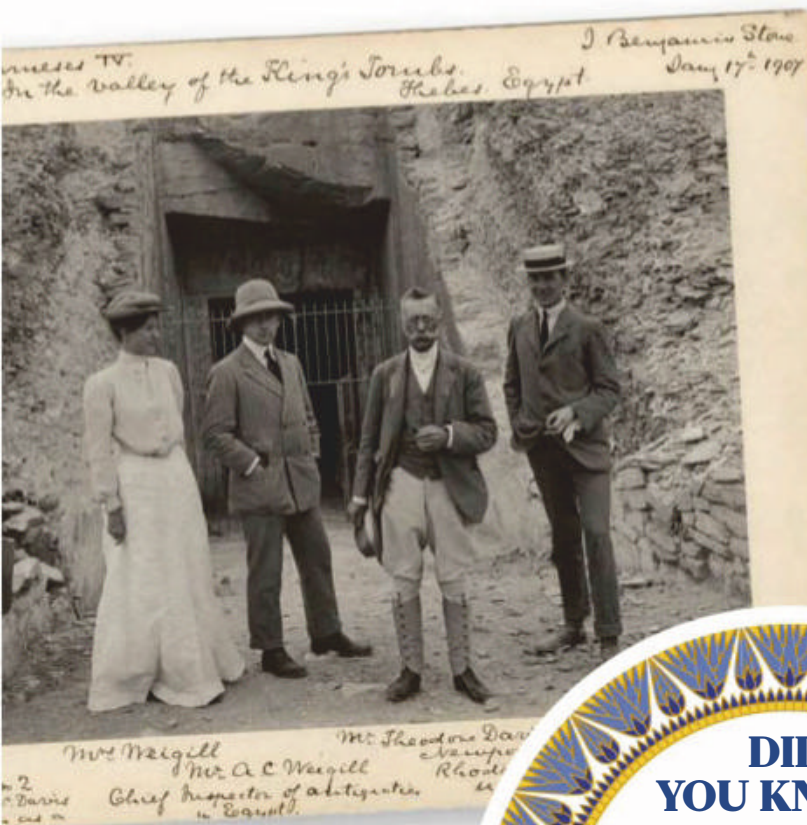
Davis declares the Valley of the Kings to be “exhausted”



**NOVEMBER
1922**

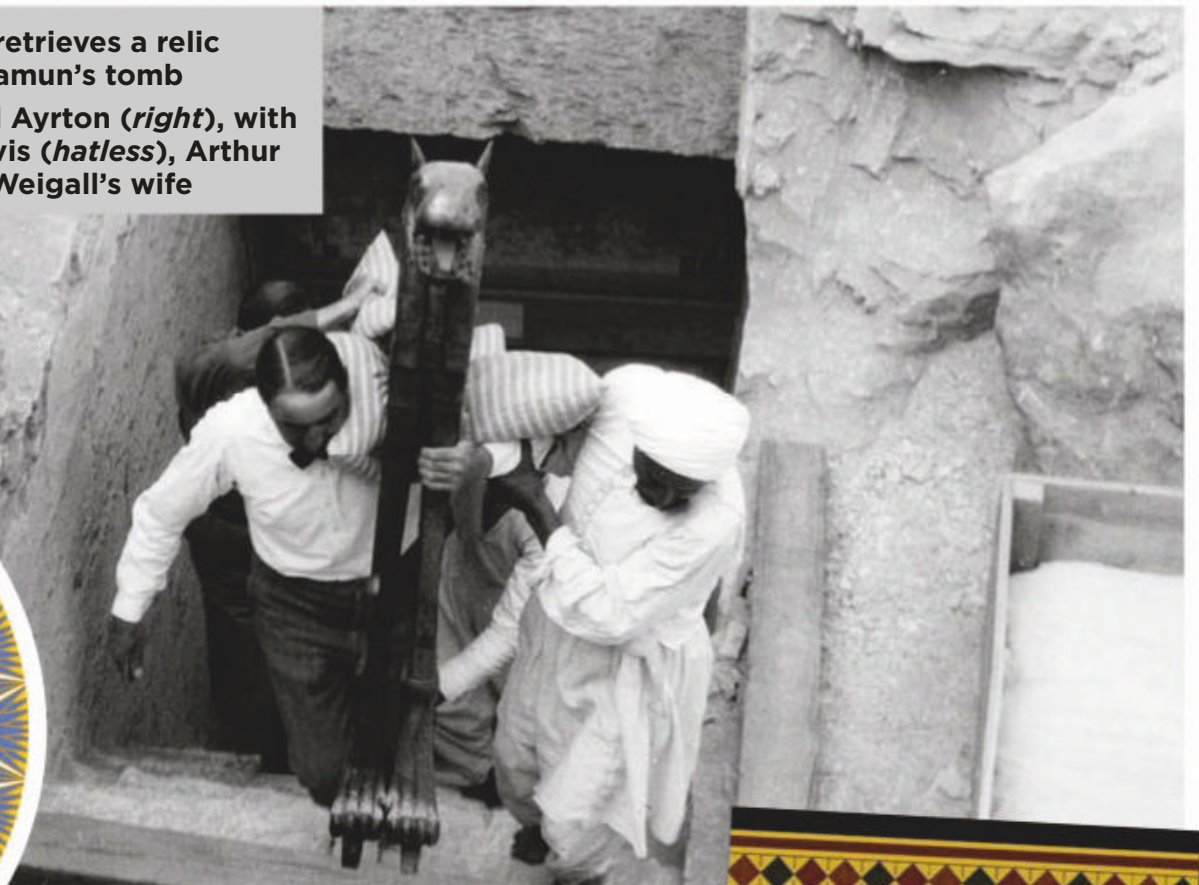
Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun’s tomb in the Valley of the Kings





MAIN: Carter retrieves a relic from Tutankhamun's tomb

LEFT: Edward Ayrton (right), with Theodore Davis (hatless), Arthur Weigall and Weigall's wife



DID YOU KNOW?

When Carter made the first breach in Tut's tomb, a twitchy Lord Carnarvon anxiously asked: "Can you see anything?" Carter, struck dumb (his words) by the glint of gold, could only offer a short reply: "Yes, wonderful things."

Davis. An elderly lawyer from Rhode Island, US, Davis had spent his winters on the Nile since 1889. He had expressed an interest in becoming involved in excavation to the young Chief Inspector of Antiquities in Upper Egypt, one Howard Carter. Davis agreed to finance Carter's excavations: following an unspectacular first season in 1902, in January 1903 Carter discovered the tomb of Tuthmose IV.

He would go on to investigate tomb KV 20 – which had been open for many years but about which very little was known. It proved to have been cut for Tuthmose I and was probably the first tomb in the Valley, but was subsequently adapted to accommodate the burial of his daughter, the female pharaoh Hatshepsut. Carter was then re-assigned by the Antiquities Service to Lower Egypt, and could no longer continue his work in the Valley of the Kings.

Davis would continue to sponsor the excavations of Carter's successors in Upper Egypt, starting with James Quibell, who found the largely intact non-royal tomb of Queen Tiye's parents, Yuya and Thuya, then Arthur Weigall,



ABOVE: Carter (seated) in 1907; he had begun his career in Egypt as a sketch artist in 1891, when he was 17

and from 1905 with another excavator acting independently of the Antiquities Service, Edward Ayrton. In 1907, Ayrton discovered the enigmatic tomb KV 55, which contained a jumble of material of the Amarna period, including some of the burial equipment of Queen Tiye and a coffin containing the mummy of a male individual who has recently been

GREAT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

HOWARD CARTER (1874-1939)

Carter was appointed Chief Inspector of Antiquities in 1899. He discovered the tomb of Tuthmose IV in 1903, then spent the next two decades working in the Theban Necropolis, mostly with the backing of the Earl of Carnarvon. In November 1922, he uncovered the tomb of the boy-king Tutankhamun. It proved to be almost intact, with the king's burial equipment comprising more than 5,000 items.



1939-40

Pierre Montet discovers the tombs of 21st- and 22nd-Dynasty kings at Tanis



1964-71

Bryan Emery excavates an area of North Saqqara with the aim of discovering the tomb of Imhotep



2005

The first 'new tomb' is found in the Valley of the Kings since Carter discovered Tutankhamun



2014

An American mission to Abydos led by Josef Wegner finds the tomb of a little-known pharaoh of the Second Intermediate Period, Senebkay



2018

The most recent find is unearthed at Saqqara: the tomb of royal priest Wahtye



IN THE STEPS OF IMHOTEP

Chris Naunton strides into the desert to find the architect and physician vilified by Hollywood

The North Saqqara plateau was extensively excavated by Bryan Emery in the 1960s and early 1970s. He wanted to find the tomb of Imhotep and had been drawn to the area by a combination of two types of evidence: some very large tombs of Imhotep's time, and a scatter of ritual deposits indicating much later cultic activity of the kind one would expect around the temple of Imhotep, which texts tell us was in the area.

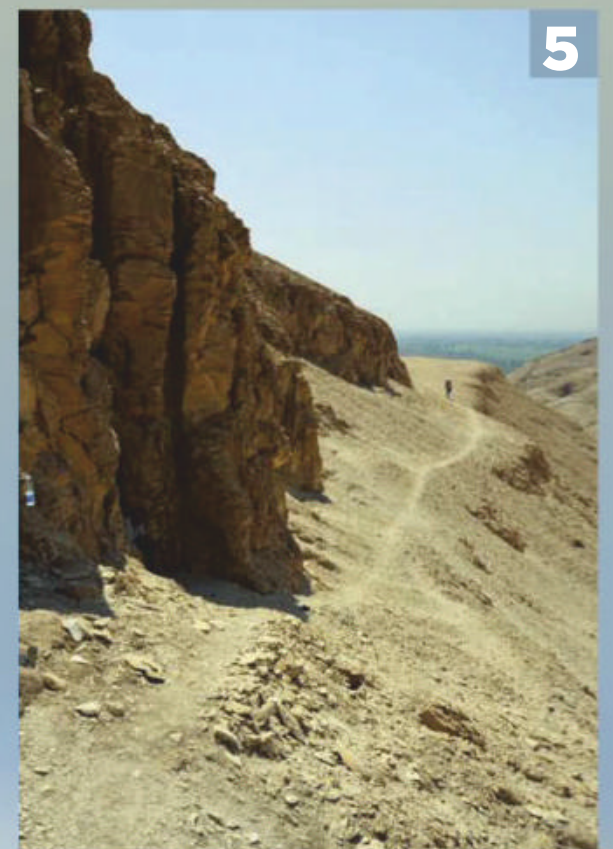
In spring 2015, I set off for the plateau to attempt to locate, or at least get close to the site of some of the monuments that have been associated with Imhotep's tomb. Having studied the archaeological maps and modern satellite images at length, I set out across the sands armed with an iPad and iPhone, heading roughly northwest from what remains of Emery's dig house. To my surprise and delight, the main temple complex of the Sacred Animal Necropolis discovered by Emery remained recognisable from the photos I had seen.

Of the tombs Emery found, number 3508 was invisible, though I was able to get close to its position. Tomb 3518 - around which was found both a seal bearing the name of Imhotep's king (Djoser) and a number of votive offerings made to a god of medicine and healing, which was probably Imhotep himself - was partly visible. The upper reaches of its preserved mudbrick walls emerged from the golden sands, which continued to swirl around them - as if they might swallow the tomb in a moment.

Looking southwards, the Step Pyramid, the world's first monumental building in stone (and a creation of Imhotep) was very visible - tomb 3518 seems to have been built in precise alignment with it, adding weight to the idea that it might have been Imhotep's own.

As I prepared to leave the site, I noticed a series of narrow gauge railway carriages of the kind used by Emery and other archaeologists to carry the debris away from their excavations. Were these Emery's? I couldn't be sure. In any case, they were slowly being swallowed up by the sands, a very modern phase of the history of the site nonetheless becoming a part of its archaeology.

The remains of the mastaba Emery designated 3518 emerges from the sands



[1] Plotting a route on a tablet is no simple task when there's no shade

[2] The main temple complex of the Sacred Animal Necropolis

[3] One of the archaic mastabas - a type of flat-roofed tomb developed long before the first pyramid

[4] Railway cars left behind by earlier archaeologists

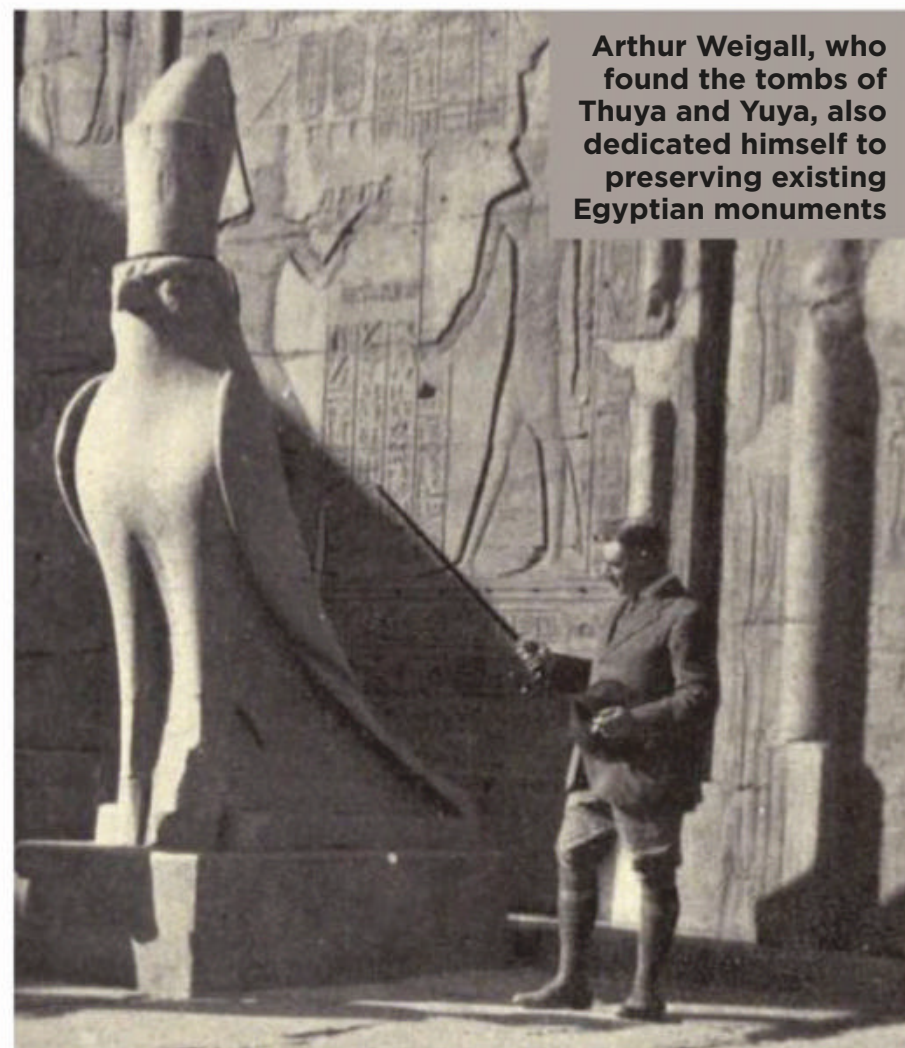
[5] The almost invisible entrance to tomb TT320, which housed the Royal Cache: look for the man in shadow



Gilded cartonnage (plastered linen and papyrus) masks of Thuya and Yuya, nobles of the 18th Dynasty



Arthur Weigall, who found the tombs of Thuya and Yuya, also dedicated himself to preserving existing Egyptian monuments



shown through DNA analysis to be the father of Tutankhamun. We can't be sure precisely who this was as there are no inscriptions identifying either of the Boy King's parents, but it is likely to have been the heretic pharaoh Akhenaten. A year later, Ayrton would also discover the tomb of one of Tutankhamun's successors, the last king of the 18th Dynasty, Horemheb.

Ayrton left Egyptology shortly after this and was replaced as Davis's man in the field by Harold Jones. A few further minor discoveries were made in the following years but by 1912 Davis felt able to declare the Valley "exhausted".

Many believed there were still discoveries to be made, Carter among them. He would take up the concession to excavate in the Valley, this time with the financial support of the Earl of Carnarvon. After a few unsuccessful years, in November 1922, Carter would show Davis to have been wrong in the most spectacular way with the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun, the 62nd to be found. No further royal tombs have been discovered in the Valley since.

In recent years, two tombs have been found, but neither was intended for the burial of pharaoh. KV 63 contained only a cache of materials used in the mummification process, perhaps connected with the funeral of Tutankhamun. KV 64 was perhaps the tomb of an 18th Dynasty princess but was subsequently re-used during the 22nd Dynasty.

LOST IN THE SANDS

Gaps still remain in our knowledge. The tombs of the first, second and fourth kings of the 18th Dynasty – Ahmose I, Amenhotep I and Tuthmose II – have yet to be positively identified, as has that of Ramesses VIII. It is also possible that royal burials from the time of Tutankhamun's reign or thereabouts may yet await us as well: although Tutankhamun's tomb is perhaps the best known of any from the ancient world, those of his wife, Ankhesenamun, and his predecessors Smenkhkare and Neferneferuaten are unknown, and we cannot yet be certain of the final resting place of Akhenaten.

Similar gaps exist for other periods of Egyptian history. Egyptology is fortunate in that so many of the tombs of the kings who ruled that part of the world for almost 3,000 years have survived, but we are perhaps equally fortunate that questions remain – and that there is still the possibility that further discoveries will be made. 🎯

GET HOOKED

READ

Chris Naunton's *Searching for the Lost Tombs of Egypt* (Thames & Hudson, 2018) is available now

COURTESY OF CHRIS NAUNTON X6, ALAMY X1, GETTY IMAGES X2

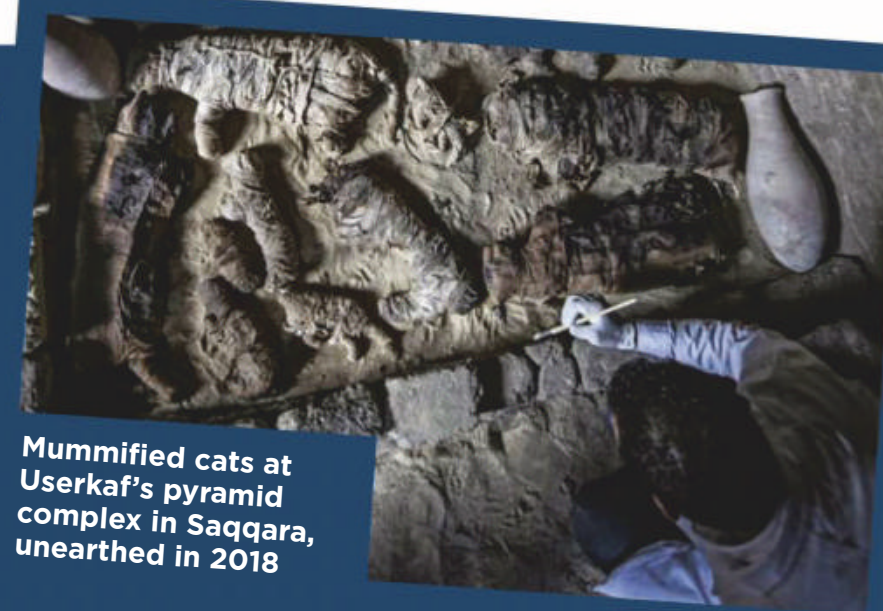
WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

Every year, dozens of archaeological projects are undertaken in Egypt, and they are not solely concerned with pharaohs – they are searching for evidence of how the most ordinary members of society lived too. They do this using a number of techniques, from topographical surveys and traditional excavation to remote sensing.

Archaeology can be a slow business but spectacular discoveries are still made on a regular basis: recent highlights include the revelation of the tomb of Ramesses II's army general and the pyramid of a 13th-Dynasty princess. Yet many questions remain. Although the

efforts of Belzoni, Loret, Davis, Carter and others helped reveal the tombs of most of the New Kingdom pharaohs, several remain unaccounted for – including those of Ahmose I, Amenhotep I, Tuthmose II and Ramesses VIII. All in all, of the tombs of more than 200 pharaohs known to have ruled Egypt from the 1st Dynasty to the end of the Ptolemaic Period, approximately half have yet to be found.

Despite two centuries of study, there are still unexcavated areas at Saqqara, Abydos and even in the Valley of the Kings, whilst ancient Alexandria – Egypt's



Mummified cats at Userkaf's pyramid complex in Saqqara, unearthed in 2018

capital for many centuries and almost certainly the site of the royal tombs of the Ptolemaic Period – is largely inaccessible owing to the buildings of the modern city.

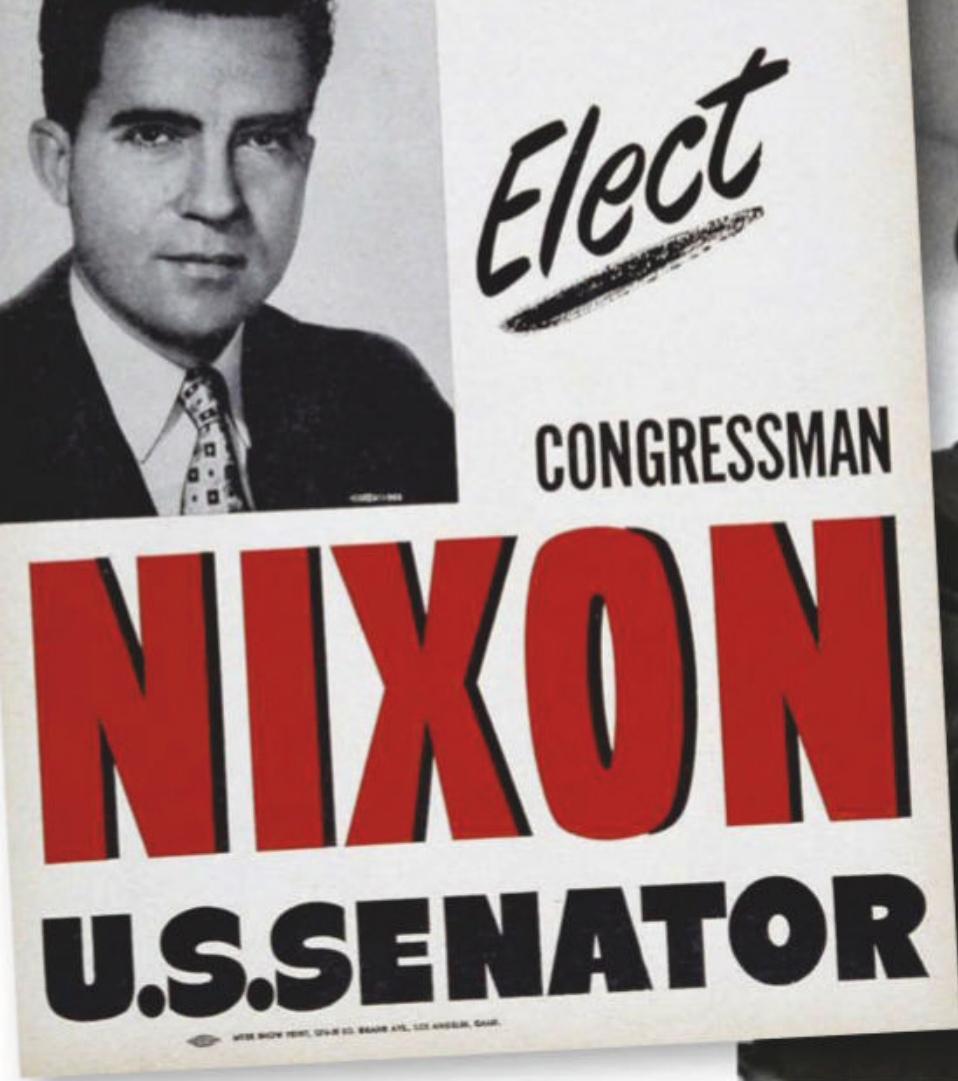
Arms outstretched, fingers forming Vs for Victory, Nixon laps up the adoration at a rally in 1968 - the year he won the presidency. He adopted the same pose for his final departure from the White House in the wake of the Watergate scandal



THE RISE AND FALL OF RICHARD NIXON

In the annals of political scandals, one name stands above all others: Watergate.

Nige Tassell reveals how this botched burglary turned the one-time darling of American politics into the least-popular US President of the 20th century



“I, Richard Milhous Nixon, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

These were the words by which the 37th US President was sworn in on 20 January 1969. Five and a half years later, these words would ring hollow.

Richard Nixon's journey to the White House had followed a somewhat more serpentine route than the limousine ride along Pennsylvania Avenue that took him to his new home later that day. In 1942, after five years of practising law in

a communist-connected group (a false accusation), Voorhis must be sympathetic to the communist cause and harbour left-wing tendencies. Nixon's logic chimed with the electorate who elected him to power. He had publicly shown himself to be staunchly anti-communist, a stance that saw him swiftly co-opted onto the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee, as well as co-sponsoring anti-communism bills in Congress.

Until this point, Nixon's profile was largely limited to the Californian district he represented and to the political community in Washington. He became nationally known through his dogged pursuit of Alger Hiss, an ex-employee

ABOVE:
Eisenhower and Nixon toast a second term in office in 1957

ABOVE LEFT:
Nixon was dubbed 'Tricky Dick' thanks to his antics on the Senate campaign trail

BELOW:
The Hiss case cemented Nixon's reputation as an unyielding enemy of communism

ensured his comfortable reelection in 1948. After serving two terms as a congressman, he stood for the Senate. His campaign against the Democrat candidate Helen Gahagan Douglas was bitter and acrimonious, and earned him the nickname that would intermittently shadow him for the rest of his political life: Tricky Dick. His political acumen in his Senate campaign was, again, shown to be the product of his courtroom experience. By indicating that his opponent's voting record as a Congresswoman mirrored that of another Democrat popularly believed to have communist sympathies, Nixon argued that she must be cut from the same cloth. He walked the election.

Nixon only served a third of his senatorial term. This wasn't due to scandal or controversy; quite the opposite. His hefty support in California (the most populous state in the country and thus the state with the largest collection of Electoral College votes), combined with his anti-communist rhetoric and actions, made him the

ideal running mate for Dwight D

Eisenhower's presidential election campaign. The partnership of Eisenhower's war hero and Nixon's youthful politico (he was still only 39) was the dream ticket. Even a modest >

“Eisenhower's war hero and Nixon's youthful politico was the dream ticket”

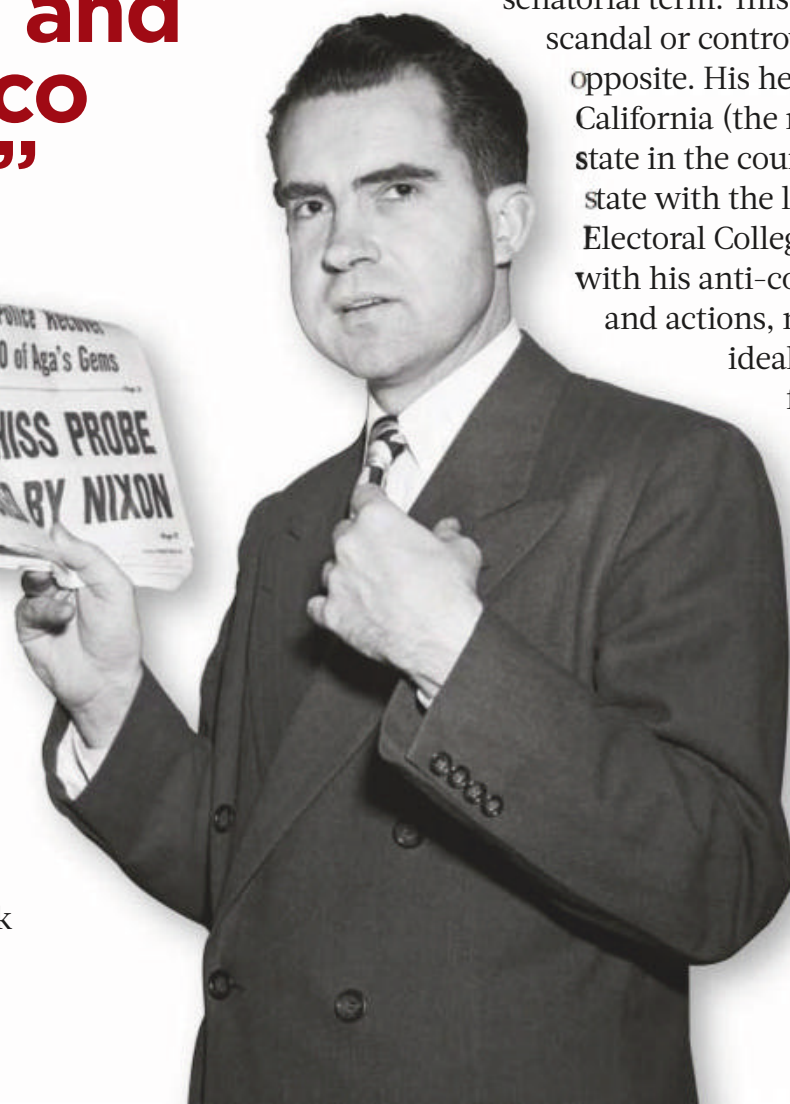
his native California, he headed east to Washington to take employment in the federal government. There his political career would both be patiently made – and then carelessly smashed.

After serving in the US Navy during World War II, Nixon sought public office for the first time. He successfully ran for the House of Representatives in 1946, defeating the Democratic incumbent Jerry Voorhis in the elections for California's 12th congressional district.

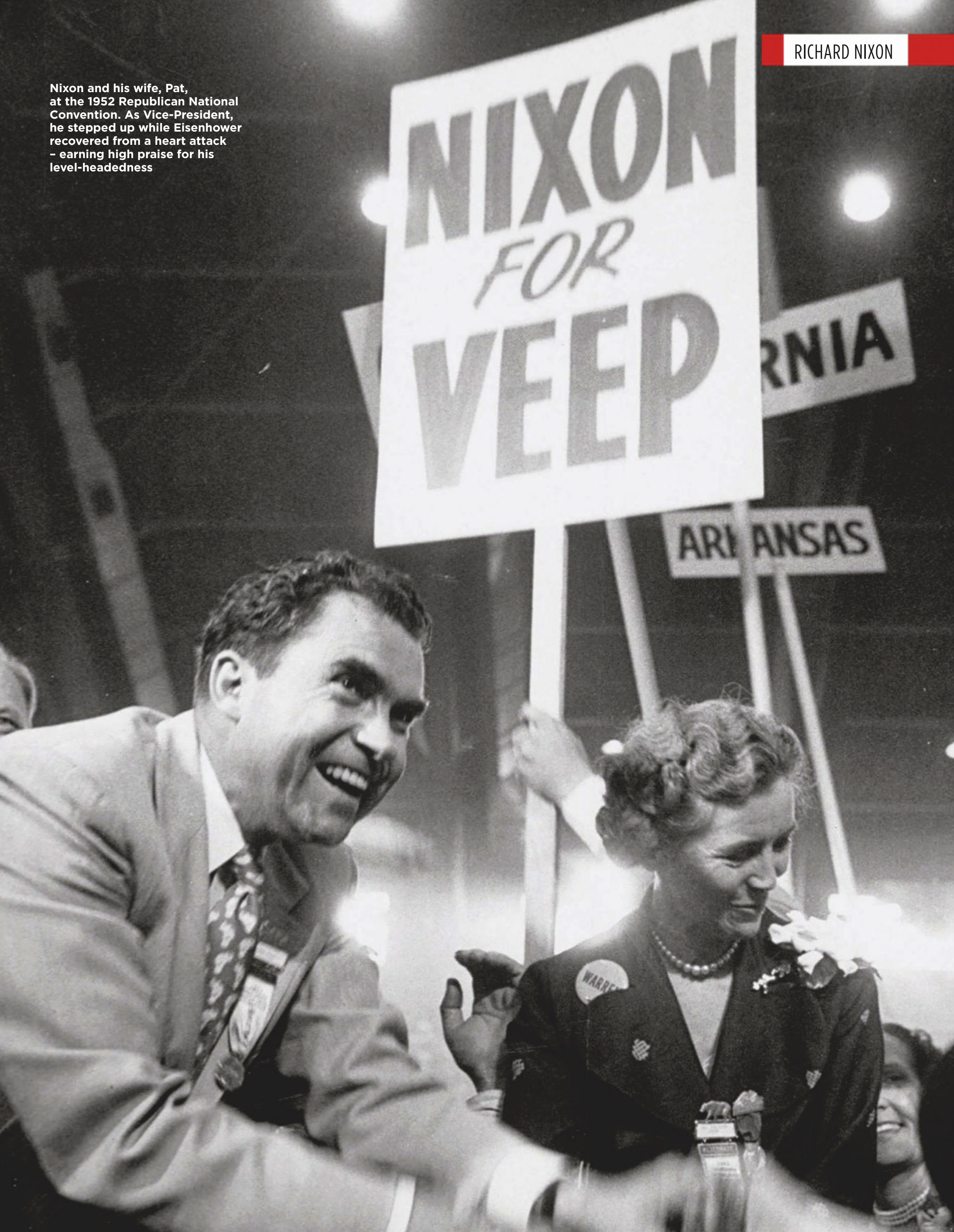
His victory was, to a great extent, down to his legal training, to the way his lawyer's mind worked. Nixon argued that, by supposedly being endorsed by

of the State Department suspected of being a Soviet spy. That Hiss was convicted of perjury – relating to his passing of government papers to a senior editor at *Time* magazine who had previously been a communist spy – was due to Nixon's dog-with-a-bone tenacity.

Nixon's strong and very visible anti-communist outlook



Nixon and his wife, Pat, at the 1952 Republican National Convention. As Vice-President, he stepped up while Eisenhower recovered from a heart attack – earning high praise for his level-headedness



“Nixon’s seemingly unstoppable march to the White House had been halted in its tracks”



Nixon fared so badly in his first debate with Kennedy that his mother called him afterwards to ask if he was ill

He won in 1968 through appeals to the silent majority – the comfortable middle classes who weren’t embroiled in the counterculture

looking Republican, whose mid-tone jacket somewhat blended into the studio backdrop. The election result was narrow – and rather discoloured by claims of vote rigging in key Democrat states – but Kennedy took the presidency. Nixon’s seemingly unstoppable march to the White House had been halted in its tracks.

THE STUMBLE

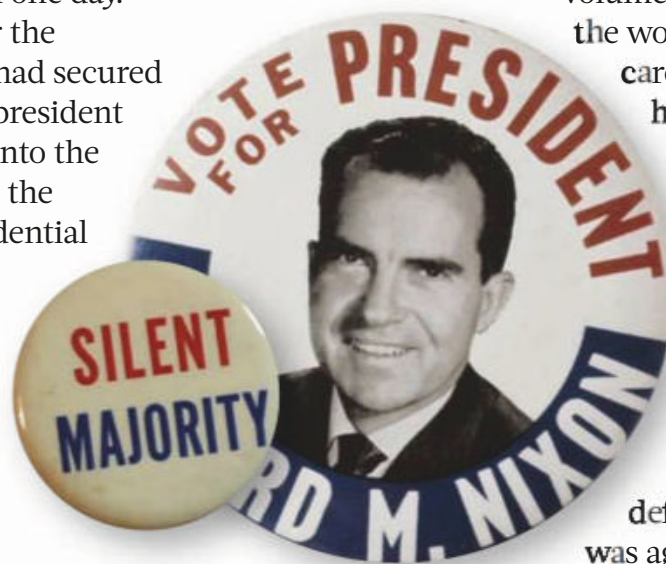
Nixon and his family retreated to California where he returned to practising law, as well as writing a volume of memoirs. It looked for all the world as though his political career was prematurely over. As he sat down at his typewriter, he admitted as much. “Although anyone who goes through a presidential campaign feels immediately afterward that he has lived enough for a lifetime, I still did not believe I had reached the point in life for memoir-writing.”

Within two years of his defeat to Kennedy though, Nixon was again seeking public office. But his defeat to Pat Brown for the governorship of his beloved California was surely the death knell of his political ambitions. Surely.

Nixon showed himself to be a loyal Republican, lending substantial support to the party during the 1964 presidential campaign of Barry Goldwater and during the mid-term elections two years later. He had decided not to run for the White House in 1964 as he viewed, in the wake of the Kennedy assassination, that the Democrats, in the form of vice-president Lyndon B Johnson, would be near-impossible to beat. Goldwater’s heavy defeat vindicated the decision.

By the time the next presidential campaign came around, Nixon was ready to re-enter the fight. The year 1968 was a tumultuous one in the US, a 12-month period pockmarked by assassinations (those of both Martin Luther King Jr and Robert Kennedy), demonstrations against the Vietnam War, and violence at the Democratic National Convention. The country was in turmoil and Nixon took full advantage, appealing to what he called “the great silent majority”, the moderate conservatives confused and appalled by so much social unrest. He pledged to reduce crime and bring an end to the war in Southeast Asia.

With Johnson withdrawing from the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination at an early stage, Nixon’s chief opponent was the incumbent vice-president, Hubert



controversy involving Nixon’s campaign expenses couldn’t derail the duo, and they swept to power.

Nixon, vocal in denouncing the spread of global communism as a senator, was handed an unprecedented workload for a vice-president when it came to foreign policy. And when, in 1955, Eisenhower suffered a heart attack, Nixon assumed the role of commander-in-chief during the President’s six-week hospitalisation. Praised for confidently stepping up to the plate, no-one would have had any doubt that this was a man who fancied the Oval Office as his own one day.

In 1960, four years after the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket had secured its second term, the vice-president did indeed throw his hat into the ring. He was a shoo-in for the Republican Party presidential nomination and faced the preferred Democrat candidate, the dashing John F Kennedy, for the ultimate prize. Political historians believe that one particular televised debate between the pair cost Nixon the election. In the era of black-and-white television, Kennedy’s dark suit made him appear more commanding compared to the gaunt-



Humphrey. But there was also a third candidate – former Alabama Governor George Wallace, standing for his American Independent Party. Wallace’s presence on the ballot paper split the traditional Democrat vote in the southern states, helping the Republicans to return to the White House after an eight-year absence.

For Nixon, that limousine ride back down Pennsylvania Avenue to his new home had been a long time coming.

THE FALL

Richard Nixon’s departure from the White House, on 9 August 1974 was not as leisurely and as triumphant as his arrival had been half a decade earlier. Looked on by family, political colleagues and White House staff, he wearily climbed the five steps of the presidential helicopter parked on the south lawn. He turned to wave defiantly and – a little curiously bearing in mind the circumstances – offer a wide smile.

As the helicopter rose into the sky, the President – disgraced by the wrongdoings, deception and illegality at the heart of his administration – would have gazed down on the Capitol, the scene of his two inaugurations. At the first, he had declared that “our destiny offers not the cup of despair but the chalice of opportunity”. Yet he was leaving the highest office in the land in the deepest despair, at the lowest ebb that it had ever been.

The evening before, Nixon had made a televised address to inform the nation of his intention to resign the presidency. His speech showed signs of the similar defiance shown the following day on the helicopter steps, keen to linger on his accomplishments in office rather than the shame under which he was departing. He spoke of “a time of

achievement in which we can all be proud, achievements that represent the shared efforts of the administration, the Congress and the people”.

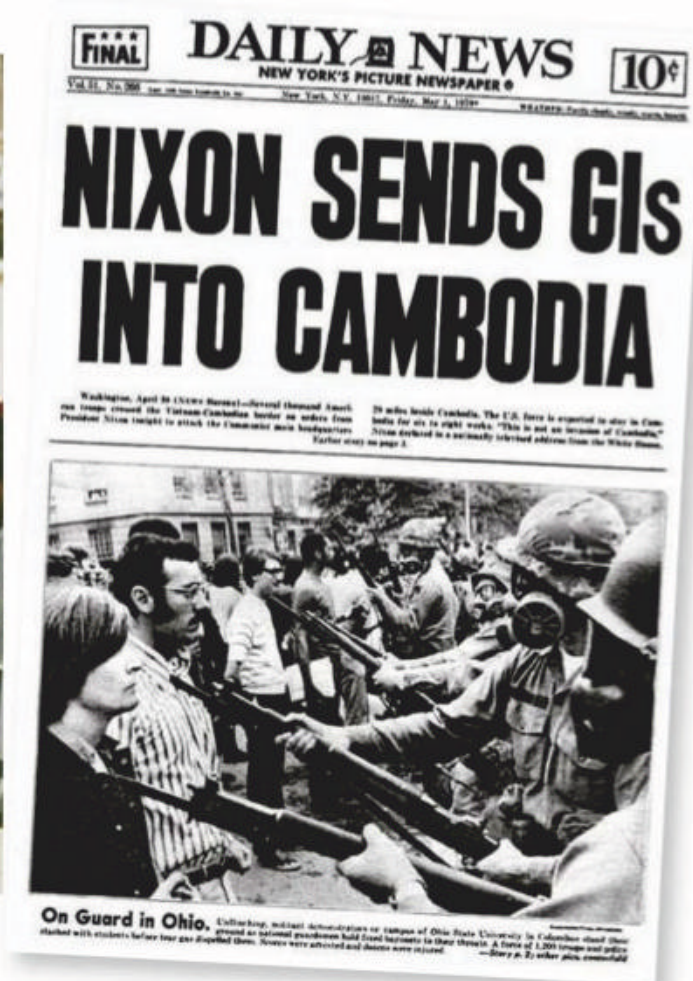
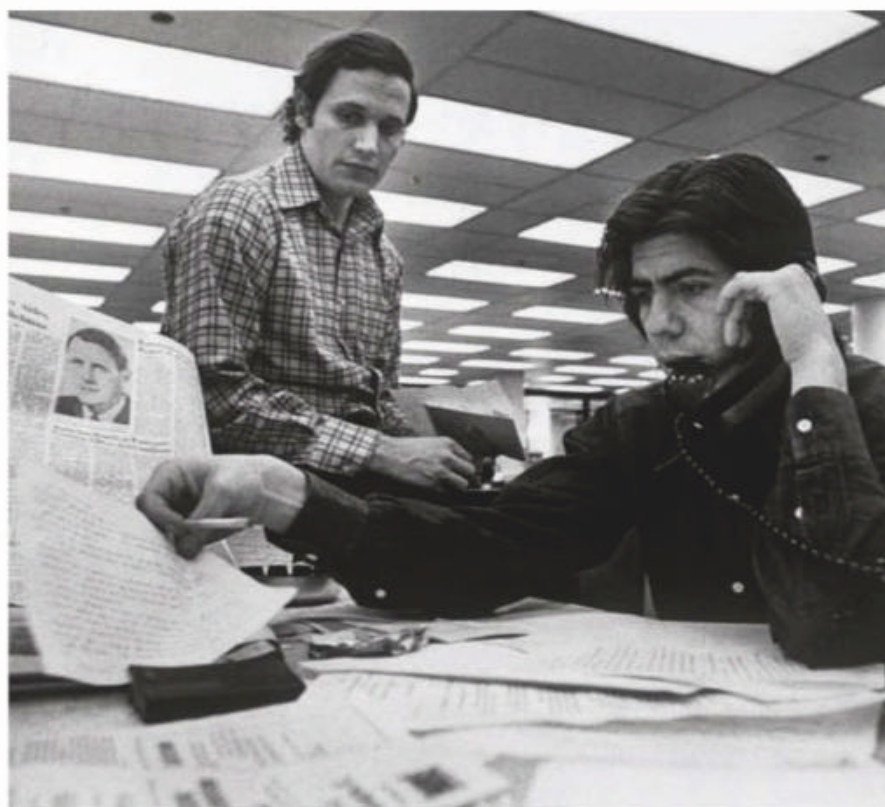
While his presidency wasn’t without successes (an example being a hugely symbolic visit to China), history will always view Nixon’s administration as having more in the debit column than the credit. Just a few months into his first term of office – and despite acknowledging that “the greatest honour history can bestow is the title of peacemaker” – he authorised the secret carpet-bombing of Cambodia. But the most politically damaging of his immoral practices was the scandal that dwarfed all other scandals: Watergate.

In the presidential election of November 1972, Nixon redrew the political landscape. Forty-nine states voted for him; the electoral map turned almost exclusively Republican red. Only Massachusetts and the District of

ABOVE: Nixon’s visit to China in 1972 led to the renewal of diplomatic relations for the first time in 25 years

ABOVE LEFT: The invasion of Cambodia was deeply unpopular: US citizens were protesting for the Vietnam War to end, not expand

Woodward (left) and Bernstein uncovered a scandal of such magnitude that ‘gate’ is now used to describe any outrageous controversy



Columbia filed a Democrat victory. But it would later transpire that this extraordinary landslide may not have been secured by means completely above board.

In June of that year, five men had been caught breaking into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, which were in the Watergate complex of buildings in Washington. It had all the hallmarks of a political burglary: documents had been photographed and phones tapped. *Washington Post* reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein revealed that one of the burglars was on the payroll of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (derisively known as CREEP). The revelations caused panic within Nixon’s staff.

Woodward and Bernstein’s source for their continuing stream of stories surrounding the break-in was a reliable one: a shadowy figure named Deep Throat who was only identified in 2005 to be FBI associate director Mark Felt. Felt had access to all of the investigation’s ongoing findings and, through the two twentysomething reporters, found a channel by which he could circumnavigate any White House decrees.

Despite the *Washington Post*’s hard-hitting headlines (‘FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats’ is just one example), the President continued to cruise towards that landslide re-election, issuing a string of denials that seemed to assuage any doubters among the electorate. It wasn’t until spring 1973, a few months into Nixon’s second term, that the official investigation gathered pace. The burglars had pleaded guilty at the start of their trial in January; by March, one of them – a former CIA operative called James McCord – revealed that



[1] Mark Felt, later revealed to be Deep Throat; [2] former CIA operative-turned-burglar James McCord; [3] John Dean, the “master manipulator of the cover-up” who revealed Nixon’s involvement; [4] John Ehrlichman and [5] Harry ‘Bob’ Haldeman, jointly known as the ‘Berlin Wall’ owing to the way they controlled access to Nixon; [6] Archibald Cox (*right*), Watergate special prosecutor

the burglary wasn’t a CIA mission, but did confirm that government officials were involved. The federal investigation now focused its crosshairs on those surrounding the President.

The following month, White House counsel John Dean, the President’s closest legal advisor, began cooperating with the investigators, while still in his position – and still the main individual charged with keeping Nixon’s name out of the whole affair. His testimony was dynamite, shifting their angle away from the actual events before and during the Watergate break-in and towards

a conspiracy at the very pinnacle of US politics. Particularly powerful was Dean’s confession that he had directly discussed the cover-up with the President on no fewer than 35 occasions.

THE END

The heat was very much being turned up. In an attempt to diffuse the mounting tension, Nixon fired Dean on 30 April 1973, the same day that the resignations of two other high-ranking White House advisors – John Ehrlichman and Harry ‘Bob’ Haldeman – were announced.

A significant development came in July when the investigation learned that the Oval Office was fitted with a secret taping system, which allowed Nixon to record all conversations and phone calls. Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox subpoenaed the recordings, to which the White House responded with transcripts, not the actual tapes. A few months later, Cox was dismissed by the President, an event known as the Saturday Night Massacre.

Nixon continued to maintain that he only had knowledge of the break-in after the event. In November 1973, he held a televised press conference in which he fiercely denied any wrongdoing on his part: “People have got to know whether or not their President is a crook. Well, I’m not a crook.” The same month came the discovery that more than 18 minutes of the White House tapes were blank. A secretary claimed she’d wiped them accidentally, but the excuse, not overwhelmed by credibility, served to cast more suspicion onto Tricky Dick.

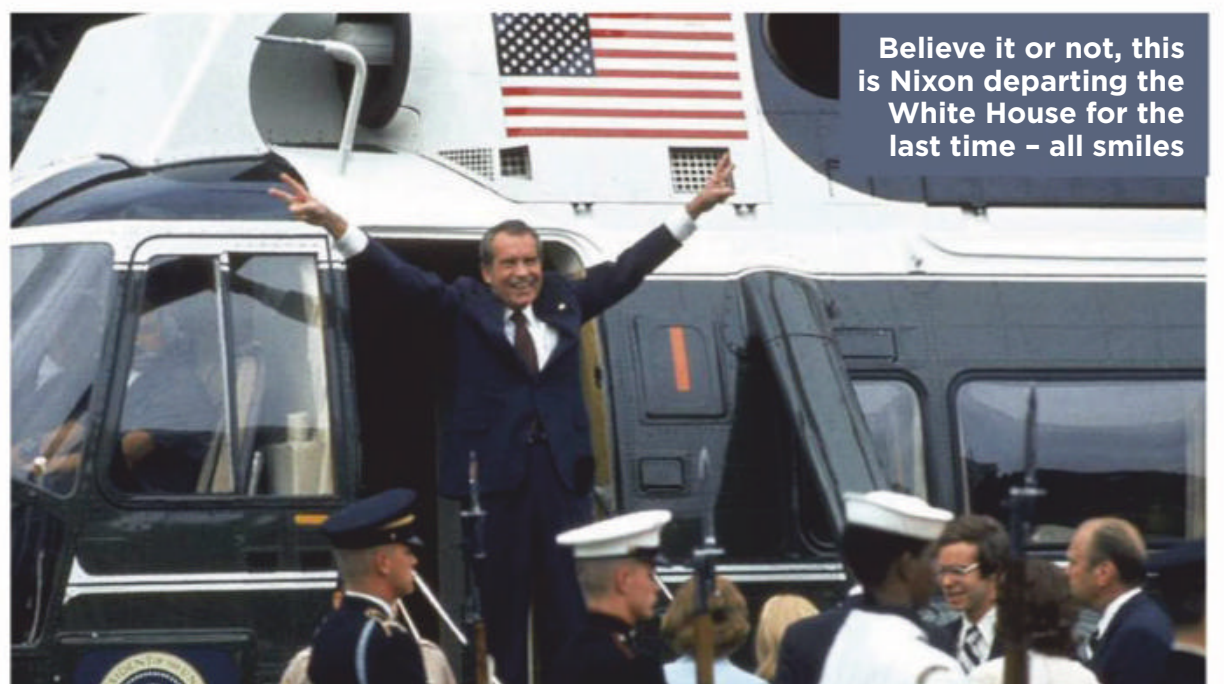
The legal fight over the release of the tapes continued well into 1974 until, in July, the Supreme Court decreed that the full tapes, and not selected transcripts, must be released. The discovery of the so-called Smoking Gun Tape – in which Nixon could be heard suggesting the CIA instruct the FBI to halt their investigation into the Watergate break-in on the grounds of national security – marked the point of no return for the doomed President.

With support from his fellow Republicans in Washington having dissolved, and the realisation that he faced almost certain impeachment in Congress, Nixon fell on his sword, announcing his resignation in that televised address. The helicopter’s departure from the White House lawn the following morning drew to an end arguably the most ignominious episode in 20th-century presidential history. 📍

NIXON IN RETIREMENT

When Gerald Ford succeeded the departing Richard Nixon in the White House, he noted “our long national nightmare is over”. This declaration, though, didn’t stop Ford fully pardoning his predecessor within the first month of his presidency, thus removing any threat of Nixon being indicted. As well as penning several books, in 1977 Nixon took part in a series of television interviews with David Frost (*below*), during which he spoke at length about Watergate.

After being shunned by world leaders in the immediate post-Watergate years, Nixon’s reputation was somewhat revived in the 1980s when he undertook a number of overseas trips, including visiting Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.



Believe it or not, this is Nixon departing the White House for the last time – all smiles

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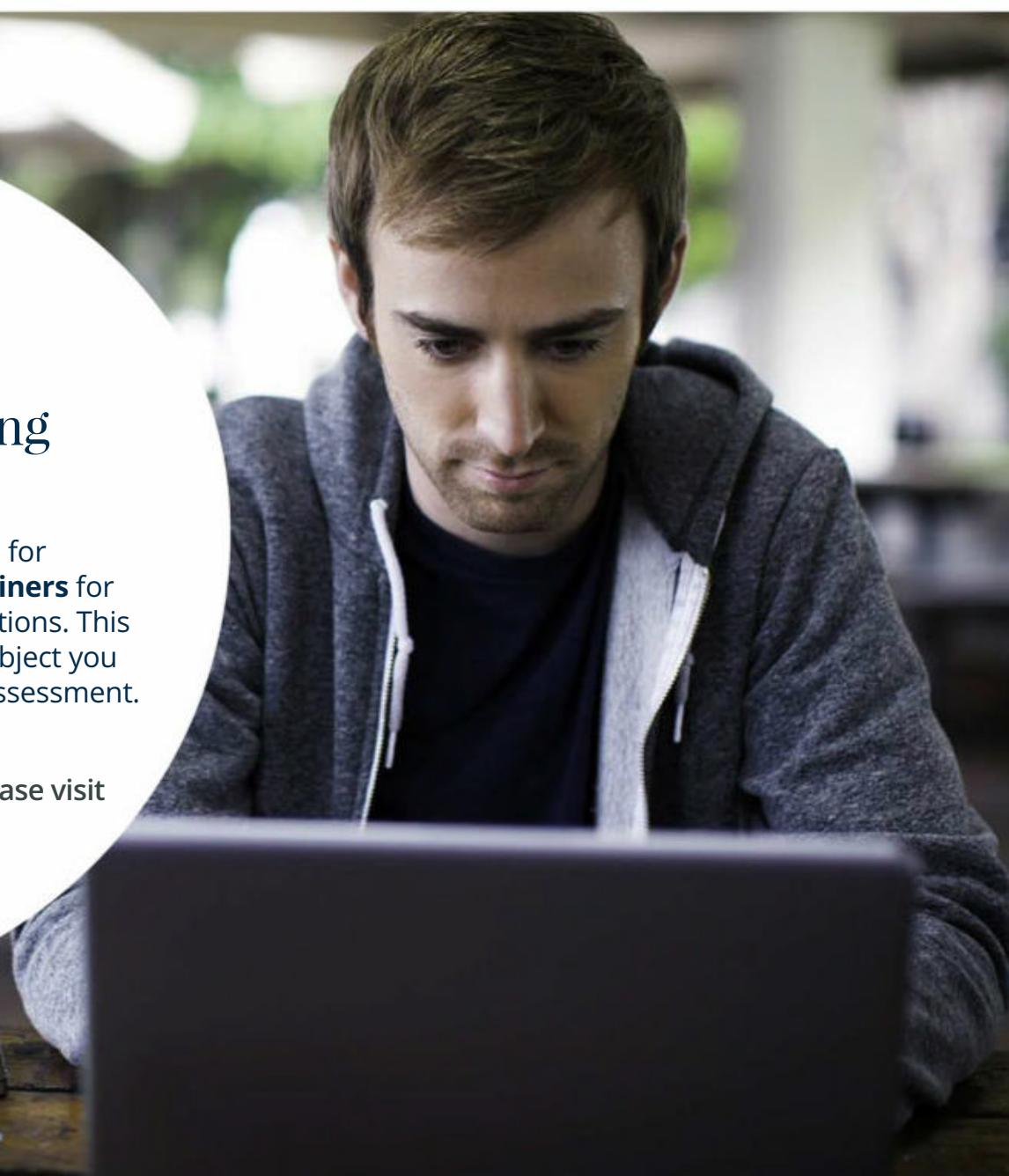


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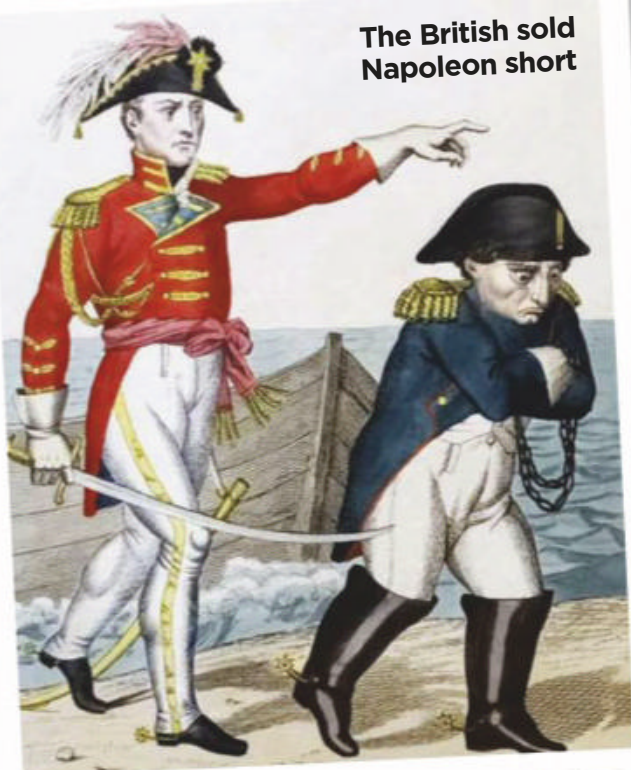
Image by Angela Ithyle



Many people think that all the 'witches' were women, but a quarter of them were men

Fake facts debunked

Our selection of the greatest myths in history shows you can't believe everything you hear



NAPOLEON WASN'T SHORT

During the Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France, the British media repeatedly ridiculed French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte for being short. This belief even coined the Napoleon complex – the idea that some people adopt aggressive means of gaining power to make up for their short stature.

Napoleon was actually believed to be 5' 7" – average height of a man in the early 19th century. However, due to the difference between French and British inches, he was originally said to be 5' 2". He didn't help matters by always surrounding himself with bodyguards who were taller than him.



CLEOPATRA WASN'T EGYPTIAN

She remains the most famous woman of the Ancient world, yet it might come as a surprise to many that Cleopatra wasn't Egyptian.

The famed lover of both Julius Caesar and Mark Antony was descended from the Macedonian Greek Ptolemaic dynasty who took over Egypt after Alexander the Great. She was the first in her line to learn Egyptian and embraced many of the country's traditions.

CAESAR WASN'T BORN BY C-SECTION

Everyone knows where the word caesarean – the surgical delivery of a baby – comes from, don't they? It's a common belief that the name was coined as Julius Caesar was born this way but there are some issues with this.

In Ancient Rome, caesareans were only carried out if the mother had died during childbirth but Caesar's mother, Aurelia Cotta, was well-known to have survived. The word caesar means to cut so it's possible that one of his ancestors was born this way, creating the family name.

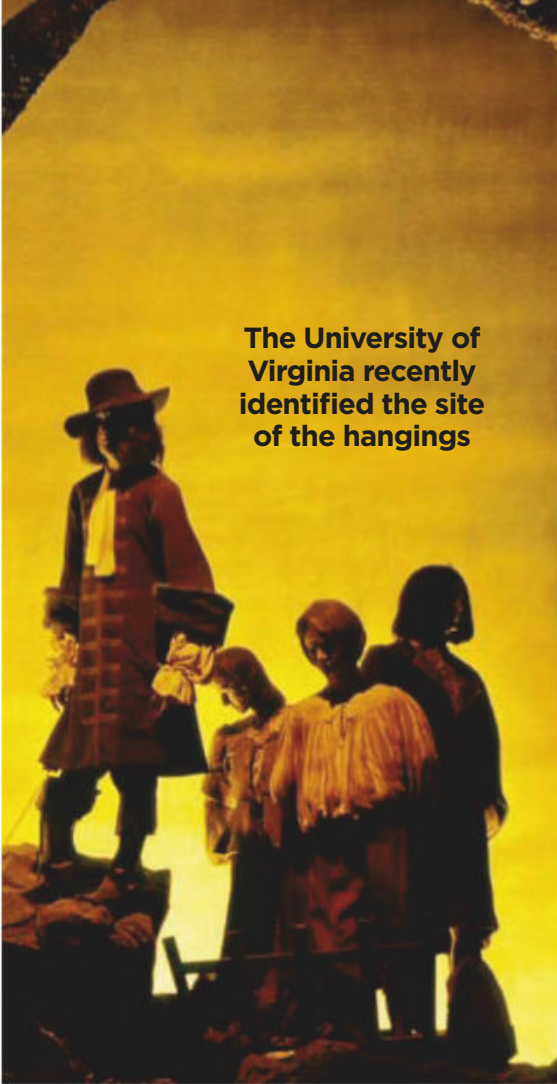


This illustration of Caesar's birth actually dates to 1506



RING O' ROSES ISN'T ABOUT THE PLAGUE

The lyrics of popular nursery rhyme, *Ring a Ring o' Roses*, are often said to reference the cheery topic of the Black Death. The pandemic killed more than 25 million people across Europe during the 14th century. Folklore experts have dismissed the idea, which only appeared in the 20th century, as many versions of the rhyme don't include lyrics that could be about the disease.



The University of Virginia recently identified the site of the hangings

NO WITCHES WERE BURNED AT SALEM

Witches being burnt at the stake is an image that crops up whenever the infamous witch trials of Salem, Massachusetts, are mentioned. In 1692, more than 140 people were suspected of witchcraft and 19 were found guilty after rumours filled the local people with fear.

But despite the many paintings and images of witches being burned at the stake, no-one at the Salem trials was executed this way. The guilty were hanged, while one man who refused to plead was pressed between stones for two days before he died.



Parades to commemorate George Washington's victory take place across the US

AMERICA DIDN'T BECOME INDEPENDENT ON 4 JULY

On 4 July, fireworks and festivities across the US celebrate America's independence from Britain, gained in 1776. What is interesting is that the War of Independence carried on after 4 July 1776 and would do so until the Treaty of Paris was signed seven years later. The day was chosen to commemorate when the Declaration of Independence was finalised, rather than the end of the war. The colonies considered themselves independent but it wouldn't be until 3 September 1783 that Britain formally recognised this.

AN APPLE DIDN'T FALL ON NEWTON'S HEAD

Like Archimedes' Eureka moment in the bath, Sir Isaac Newton's altercation with an apple, leading to his theory of gravity is well-known. Newton apparently did witness an apple falling from a tree near his home but his theory of gravity was already partly formed in his mind. It's also unlikely it fell on his head. He seems to have used the tale as an easy way to illustrate his findings.



Newton's theory of gravity took 20 years to finalise



Columbus named the West Indies as he thought he'd reached India

COLUMBUS NEVER SET FOOT IN AMERICA

During his 1492 expedition to the Americas, Christopher Columbus never actually stepped foot on what we now know as North America. He also wasn't the first European to reach the continent, as 11th-century Icelandic explorer Leif Eriksson is believed to have made land on the Canadian coast in c986 AD. He named the area Vinland due to the abundance of grapevines.

VIKING HELMETS WEREN'T HORNED

A Viking is hard to imagine without a horned helmet. But there is no evidence to suggest that the fearsome Norse warriors ever wore them. None have even been found. At a performance of Richard Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (the Ring cycle) in the 1870s, horned helmets were worn by the Viking characters creating the familiar and stereotypical image. These may have been inspired by ceremonial horned attire worn during the Nordic bronze age, which significantly predates the Vikings.



NERO NEVER FIDDLER

Roman Emperor Nero has been painted as one of history's villains – however there's one story that shouldn't be believed. In AD 64, a fire swept through Rome. So the tale goes, Nero played the fiddle while the city was razed. He was actually 30 miles away in Antium, and ordered that his palace be opened up for the homeless.

The fiddle wouldn't be invented for another thousand years



Nero faces the music as Rome burns

The subject of Viking headgear is a thorny issue

   **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
What other historic fallacies would you like to see put to bed once and for all?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Ashurbanipal ruled an empire that stretched from Cyprus to Iran - little wonder he referred to himself as "king of the world"





ASHURBANIPAL LION OF ASSYRIA

He was as bloodthirsty as Genghis, as magnificent an empire builder as Alexander, as much a scholar as Alfred – though history doesn't remember him as great. That was an honour he bestowed upon himself, writes **Jonny Wilkes**

The name Ashurbanipal can hardly be counted among the most famous when it comes to ancient leaders. Against the likes of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Cleopatra and many others, he may struggle, in the Western world at least, to get picked out of a line up. Even the curator of a the British Museum exhibition about him and his often-overlooked Assyrian Empire, Gareth Brereton, says that he is “the greatest king you’ve never heard of”.

Yet as has been revealed in ‘I am Ashurbanipal: King of the World, King of Assyria’, he was the most powerful person on Earth. As the dominant force in seventh-century-BC Mesopotamia, the crucible of civilisations, he furthered Assyria’s reach beyond what had been achieved in the previous two millennia. And he used his power to build a vast library of texts from across his empire – the oldest of its kind surviving – that has bestowed a wealth of knowledge about this ancient world and its peoples.

In recent years, the legacy of the Assyrian Empire has been under threat by destruction at the hands of Islamic State. With priceless items and landmarks lost, this exhibition highlights that it is more pressing than ever that Ashurbanipal does not become just another forgotten king.

UNLIKELY RULER

For all he did as King of Assyria, the young Ashurbanipal did not expect to take the throne. His father, Esarhaddon, appointed him crown prince in 672 BC following the death of Ashurbanipal’s eldest brother. This meant skipping over the

older Shamash-shum-ukin, who instead took the lesser title of King of Babylon, a major city state (and former chief power in the region) under Assyrian control.

Ashurbanipal, whose name means ‘The god Ashur is creator of an heir’, received instruction in kingship,

from royal decorum and hunting to administration and training for war. He learned to fight, fire a bow, ride a horse, lead a chariot, and mastered a skill associated for centuries with being an Assyrian warrior king: lion hunting. Slaughtering lions represented a king’s ability to protect his people from the dangers of the world, so hunts would be public events. “I pierced the throats of raging lions, each with a single arrow,” Ashurbanipal had written, and in stone reliefs he is seen strangling them with his bare hands.

Unusually, Ashurbanipal pursued scholarly pursuits too. He could read and write – in Sumerian, Akkadian and Aramaic – and studied mathematics and the esteemed practice of oil divination. He demonstrated such intelligence and aptitude for leadership that he would assume command of the court when his father travelled.

It was on the way to Egypt that Esarhaddon died, leading to Ashurbanipal becoming king in 668 BC. The succession went smoothly, thanks to a treaty imposed on Assyrian subjects



“War and quashing rebellions were near-constant features of Ashurbanipal’s reign”



FAR LEFT: Ashurbanipal ruled from 668 to 627 BC, his heartland being in modern-day Iraq

LEFT: Many of the treasures of his empire were destroyed by Islamic State in the recent past

BLESSED RELIEF

This carving is part of the 'Lion Hunt of Ashurbanipal', a majestic series of stone reliefs that show his prowess at subduing the kings of the jungle.

Lion hunting was a royal sport with symbolic importance: success was proof that a king could protect his throne

compelling their allegiance, and an oath of loyalty forced on the courtiers by his grandmother, Naqi'a-Zakutu. He came to the throne with the empire at its height, and continued on the expansionist path of his predecessors.

MASTER OF WAR

Ashurbanipal brought a swift end to an ongoing war in Egypt by defeating both the Kushites and Nubians, capturing the capital of Memphis and sacking Thebes. Egypt remained under Assyrian control for around a decade, but even when the country achieved independence again, Ashurbanipal felt no need to retaliate. As trade continued, he lost nothing.

That peace allowed him to besiege the Phoenician city of Tyre, then turn his attentions to the troublemaking regions of Elam and Urartu. War and quashing rebellions were near-constant features of Ashurbanipal's reign, and while he did not lead soldiers into battle himself, preferring to stay at the capital of Nineveh, his armies conquered all. The eighth-century-BC king Tiglath-Pileser III had reformed the Assyrian army into the world's greatest war machine and, under Ashurbanipal, its infantry, cavalry, chariots and siege expertise saw the empire grow to its largest, reaching from modern-day Turkey to the Persian Gulf.

What defined the military campaigns of Ashurbanipal's reign was the utter ruthlessness of both his armies and

MEET THE ASSYRIANS

Ashurbanipal was the last great king of one of history's first empires, its roots stretching back nearly 2,000 years before his time.

In the 14th century BC, the millennium-old state of Assyria, once the powerhouse in Mesopotamia, broke the dominion of the neighbouring Mitanni kingdom and launched campaigns of conquest. Assyria flourished, for a while. It lost much of its territory in the 12th century BC – the cause remains a mystery – before a line of powerful kings restored their lands and influence, establishing what is called the Neo-Assyrian Empire. They subdued enemies, including Babylon and Egypt, due to innovations in

battle. They were among the first to utilise iron, and deployed superior tactics. Soldiers fought in pairs – one to fire a bow while the other held a body-sized shield – and mastered siege warfare. What's more, they were utterly ruthless. The words "destroyed", "devastated" and "burned with fire" appeared often in the inscriptions of kings.

Yet they were efficient administrators too. They built far-reaching infrastructure, such as royal roads, and cities like Ashur, Nimrud and Nineveh. Although their power collapsed in the seventh century BC, the Assyrians helped draw the blueprint for every empire that followed.



Assyrian palaces were more than residences; they were complexes from which the empire was run

As Ashurbanipal and his wife dine, the head of a defeated king hangs from a tree to their left

the punishments he meted out as king. Defeated peoples would be plundered, taxed and deported to the empire, where they were be put to work or inducted into the infantry. Enemy leaders were made an example of. One relief portrays a king with a dog chain through his jaw and being made to live inside a kennel, and another shows the head of an Elamite king hanging from a tree while Ashurbanipal and his wife enjoy a meal.

Merciless to his enemies, Ashurbanipal proved popular to the Assyrians and an able administrator. He followed the policy of previous kings of splitting the empire into provinces or vassal states, each with a governor, and the empire had a reliable network for communication and supplies due to miles of royal roads, like arteries pumping the lifeblood of the empire. And at the heart: Nineveh. Now near



◀ Mosul in Iraq, it had been transformed into a city of never-before-seen size and splendour, complete with the so-called ‘palace without rival’, built by Ashurbanipal’s grandfather Sennacherib. Located on the bank of the Tigris River, Nineveh boasted spectacular gardens, a permanent oasis in the desert watered by canals and monumental aqueducts. No wonder that some historians today claim Nineveh, not Babylon, as the true home of the Hanging Gardens. It was here that Ashurbanipal ruled, built a new palace and established a centre of society and culture.

Some 300 miles to the south on the Euphrates River sat the city of Babylon, where Ashurbanipal’s “favourite brother” Shamash-shum-ukin ruled as king. He kept the peace for 16 years, but tensions between the two brothers borne from when their father overlooked him as heir slowly mounted. Ashurbanipal managed Babylonian affairs and dictated decrees, leaving his brother as nothing more than a puppet. Resentful at his restricted powers, Shamash-shum-ukin eventually formed a coalition

with several conquered peoples and rebelled in 652 BC.

The resulting war ended in disaster for Shamash-shum-ukin. His allies abandoned him and the Assyrians laid siege to Babylon for two years. Those inside starved – according to one inscription, resorting to eating the “flesh of their sons and daughters” – and, with defeat approaching, Shamash-shum-ukin committed suicide by setting his palace ablaze. A remorseless Ashurbanipal set about on his punishment: “The rest of those living I destroyed... and their carved up bodies I fed to dogs, to pigs, to wolves, to eagles, to birds of the heavens, to fishes of the deep.”

In the years that followed, Ashurbanipal’s wrath fell hardest on Elam. With its people divided by civil

war, he saw a chance to rid himself of this defiant enemy. His armies ravaged the lands, salted the ground to prevent anything from growing, plundered palaces and temples, looted royal tombs of their bones, and killed or deported in huge numbers.

So eager was Ashurbanipal to demonstrate his power that he claimed to have killed a king and his son with his own sword, despite not being at the battle. A more consistent display of his ruthlessness came after sacking the city of Susa in 639 BC, when he had four Elamite leaders draw his chariot in the triumphal procession. He left Elam in ruins, having refused any rebuilding or new governor, and with a severely decreased population. The Assyrian Empire had never been stronger, and at no other time did Ashurbanipal better

Assyrian soldiers escort loot and captives from Babylon in this marble relief



“Ashurbanipal managed Babylonian affairs, leaving his brother as a puppet”

John Martin’s painting ‘The Fall of Nineveh’ was inspired by a poem of the same name, in which the apocryphal king Sardanapalis (centre) kills himself on a pyre rather than face the invaders

KING IN EXILE

Nineveh’s fall was not the immediate end of Assyria. King Ashur-uballit II fought his way to nearby Harran, where he was finally overrun in 609 BC

The cuneiform Flood Tablet (part of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*) tells a tale similar to that of the Great Flood in the Book of Genesis

MARKS OF PROGRESS

Cuneiform was a system of writing created by the Sumerians c3000 BC, based on wedge-shaped marks pressed into a clay tablet using a 'stylus' – probably a reed.

deserve his self-given moniker, “great king, mighty king, king of the world”.

Through such names, writings and the reliefs adorning the walls of his palace, he established his image as warrior and conqueror, but also scholar. His ability to read and write made him a rarity among Assyrian kings, so he would be represented with a stylus, as well as a sword, in his belt.

KING OF KNOWLEDGE

Texts would be signed with his name, implying he wrote them himself, and he once declared: “All the art of writing of every kind, I made myself master of them all ... The best of the scribal art, such works as none of the kings who went before me had ever learnt, remedies from the top of the head to the toenails, non-canonical selections, clever teachings, whatever pertains to the medical mastery of Ninurta and Gala, I wrote on tablets, checked and collated, and deposited within my palace for perusing and reading.”

Hungry for knowledge, Ashurbanipal began an undertaking the legacy of which would surpass his decades of military victories and territorial expansion – the building of his library. Sometimes called the first modern library in history, it constituted the most complete collection of the world’s knowledge at the time. A zealous man, Ashurbanipal hoped the texts would help him better understand the gods, so sought out omens, incantations, prayers, rituals and proverbs. Yet that only made up a fraction of the library.

Thousands of texts, mostly written in cuneiform on clay tablets, had been gathered or copied by scholars sent to

every corner of the empire. More came in after being looted or when Ashurbanipal threatened conquered nations to send what writings they possessed. Housed at his palace in Nineveh with rooms devoted to a myriad subjects, the tablets covered history, law, geography, medicine, sciences, lexicography, literature, poetry, religion and magic to name a few. Government records would be kept in deeper recesses.

When discovered in the mid-19th century, the library revealed its most important treasures, such as a nearly complete list of Assyrian rulers and the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, regarded as the first great epic work of literature. This includes the famous Flood Tablet, which bears a striking resemblance to the biblical story of the Flood. The excavation also uncovered the *Enuma Elish*, the Babylonian creation myth. The Library of Ashurbanipal ranks as one of history’s most significant archaeological finds.

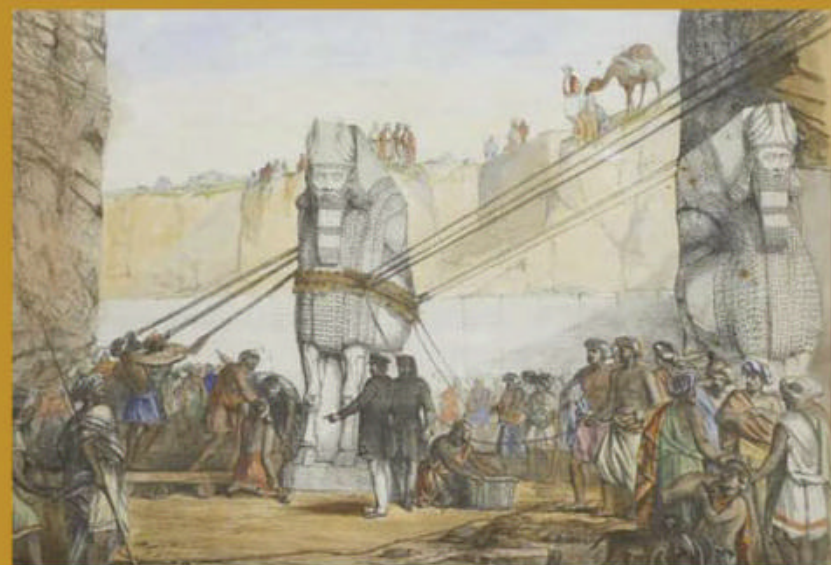
Ashurbanipal’s library long outlived his empire. In fact, the downfall of the latter helped the precious texts survive. Within two decades of his death c627 BC, the cause of which remains unknown, the Assyrian Empire had collapsed. It had grown too big, with its resources too stretched to remain stable, and the loss of its talismanic leader sparked both civil war and rebellions by a number of vassal states. In 612 BC, Nineveh was besieged and destroyed. When the attackers razed the once-wondrous capital, the burning walls of the palace fell on top of the library, unintentionally baking the clay tablets and preserving them for posterity.

Today, the British Museum houses more than 30,000 tablets and fragments

EXCAVATING AN EMPIRE

Relying on religious texts and biased historians from Greece and Rome, understanding of the Assyrians remained scant or suspect until the 19th century. But when French archaeologist Paul-Émile Botta discovered the city of Dur-Sharrukin in 1843, others were inspired to seek out the lost empire.

English adventurer Austen Henry Layard (*inset*) excavated Nimrud and Nineveh, uncovering a wealth of artefacts, reliefs and colossal stone statues of lamassu. He is also credited with the unearthing of Ashurbanipal’s library in 1852, although that was actually the achievement of his Assyrian assistant, Hormuzd Rassam. The finds, and translations of the ancient cuneiform texts by George Smith, caused a sensation. Excavations have continued, on and off, ever since. But when Islamic State held the land near Mosul, Iraq, many priceless treasures were bulldozed, blown up and vandalised. Their cleansing of anything un-Islamic is a reminder of the need to preserve our knowledge of the Assyrian Empire, or risk it being lost forever.



Layard’s excavations at Nimrud unearthed colossal lamassus, Assyrian symbols of power and protection

of the Library of Ashurbanipal, as well as the iconic 30-tonne stone lamassu (winged bulls with the bearded heads of humans) and the finest examples of reliefs from Assyrian palace walls. And while its exhibition may not make Ashurbanipal as famous as other ancient personalities, it brings together more than 200 artefacts to tell the story of an empire and its last great king, as well as the struggles archaeologists face with saving sites under threat. 📍

GET HOOKED

EXHIBITION & BOOK

The British’s Museum’s ‘I am Ashurbanipal’ exhibition runs until 24 February. The complementary book, also titled *I am Ashurbanipal* (Thames & Hudson) is edited by Gareth Brereton and available now

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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

WAS DRACULA BASED ON VLAD THE IMPALER?

Obviously, Vlad wasn't an impossibly old vampire who couldn't go out in the day and disliked garlic in his cooking. Yet the three-time voivode (prince) of Wallachia and Dracula do make a gruesome twosome, what with Vlad's taste for torture and impaling his enemies – hence the nickname. As many as 100,000 died at his hands, including tens of thousands in one go, impaled at a battle in 1462 to scare the invading Ottomans.

So far, it seems completely understandable why Bram Stoker based his monstrous creation on him. Besides, Vlad was known as Dracula. But while this theory makes for a good story, there is no conclusive evidence to prove it.

The name Dracula meant Son of Dracul. Stoker saw it in a dry history book about Wallachia and liked it, but not because of any juicy tales of bloodletting. As well as coming from the Latin for dragon, which Vlad's father went by, it referred to the devil. It seems that Stoker just got lucky in picking the name of someone with as much blood on their hands as the titular character for his 1897 novel.



FANGS A LOT
Vlad was a figurative monster, not a literal one

GETTY IMAGES X2



DARLING BUDS
Flowers could also be used to apologise, wish luck or request a dance

7

The number of prisoners being held at the notorious Bastille prison when it was stormed on 14 July 1789.

What was floriography?

In short: a symbolic, colourful and bizarrely complicated way of having a chat. Although an ancient idea, the conditions were just right in the 19th century for floriography, the 'language of flowers', to bloom.

Young lovers needed a way around the rules and etiquette of their repressive society, so flowers were each assigned a meaning or emotion, which were then given in bouquets – also known as a nosegay or tussie-

mussie – to spell out a clandestine message. There was no way of learning every single meaning, and they weren't standardised anyway, so a heap of dictionaries were published to help.

Yet great care was still required. Love could be expressed in hundreds of ways, including with red carnations – but not striped ones. Those were tantamount to a rejection.

WHERE WAS GENGHIS KHAN BURIED?



He ruled over one of the largest empires in history and left such a mark that one in every 200 men alive today is his descendent, but Genghis Khan made sure his remains would rest in peace. By keeping to the Mongol tradition of being buried without markings, his tomb has yet to be discovered. According to legend, extreme measures were taken to ensure its location remained secret. The soldiers in the funeral procession slaughtered everyone they passed, the slaves who built the tomb and then themselves. Other stories claim a river was diverted or that 1,000 horses trampled the ground to remove all evidence of the final resting place.

Such a mystery was enough to get would-be Indiana Joneses intrigued, and the search continues in the vast expanse of Mongolia. Most Mongolians, however, don't want Genghis Khan found – not out of fear of a world-ending curse, but out of respect for their most extraordinary of leaders.

KHAN'T TOUCH THIS
So long as it's lost, Genghis Khan's tomb is safe from sticky fingers



WHY DID GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE POINTED HELMETS?



German soldiers, along with nations around the world, adopted the 'pickelhaube' after they were introduced by the Prussians in 1842. Before World War I, they may have deflected sabre blows, or at least looked nice, but having a spike on the top of the head offered little protection against machine guns and shells. That only got worse when leather became scarce, leading to helmets being fashioned out of felt, cardboard or sheet metal.

As a soldier's life became increasingly more important than looks or tradition, a steel helmet, the stahlhelm, replaced the pickelhaube. The number of head wounds dropped considerably.

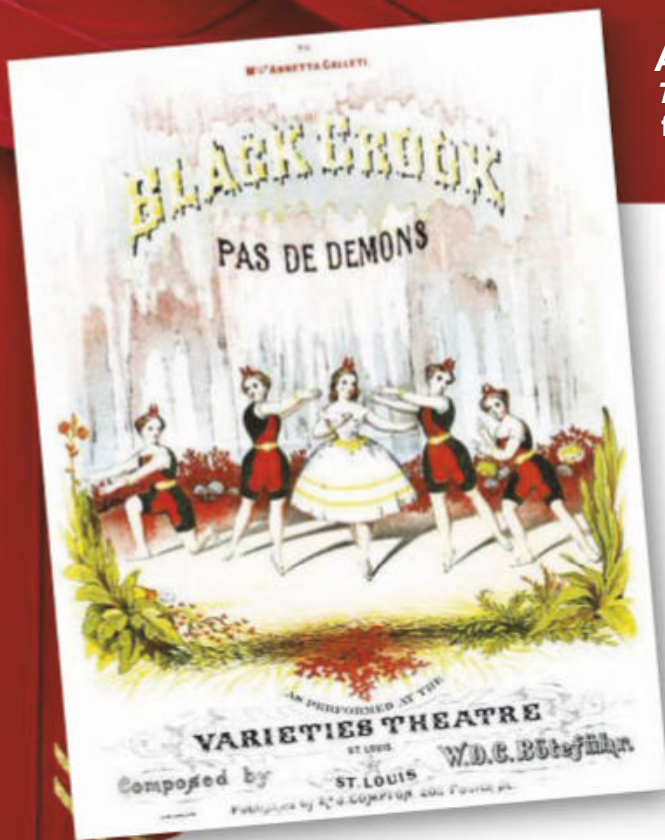
STICKING POINT
The helmet's spire was... pointless

DID YOU KNOW?

DRAKE'S WAKE

The great Elizabethan sailor Francis Drake died of dysentery on 28 January 1596, whilst anchored off Portobelo, Panama. He was buried at sea in a lead-lined coffin and wearing full armour so the Spanish couldn't find his body.





ALL THAT JAZZ
The Black Crook was condemned for indecency – serving only to make it more popular

What was the **first** Broadway musical?

Even the biggest fans of musical theatre may struggle with a play about deals with the devil, soul snatching and a blossoming romance in jeopardy... that lasts five and a half hours.

Yet that was what they'd get with *The Black Crook*, which is considered to be the first true

musical on Broadway in New York. It opened on 12 September 1866 at Niblo's Garden and ran for nearly 500 performances (a huge run at a time when many shows only lasted a few dozen).

There had been earlier shows with music and songs – *The Elves* in 1857 and the burlesque *The Seven Sisters* in 1860 – but according to many theatre writers, it was the Faustian epic that showed Broadway how to go full jazz hands.

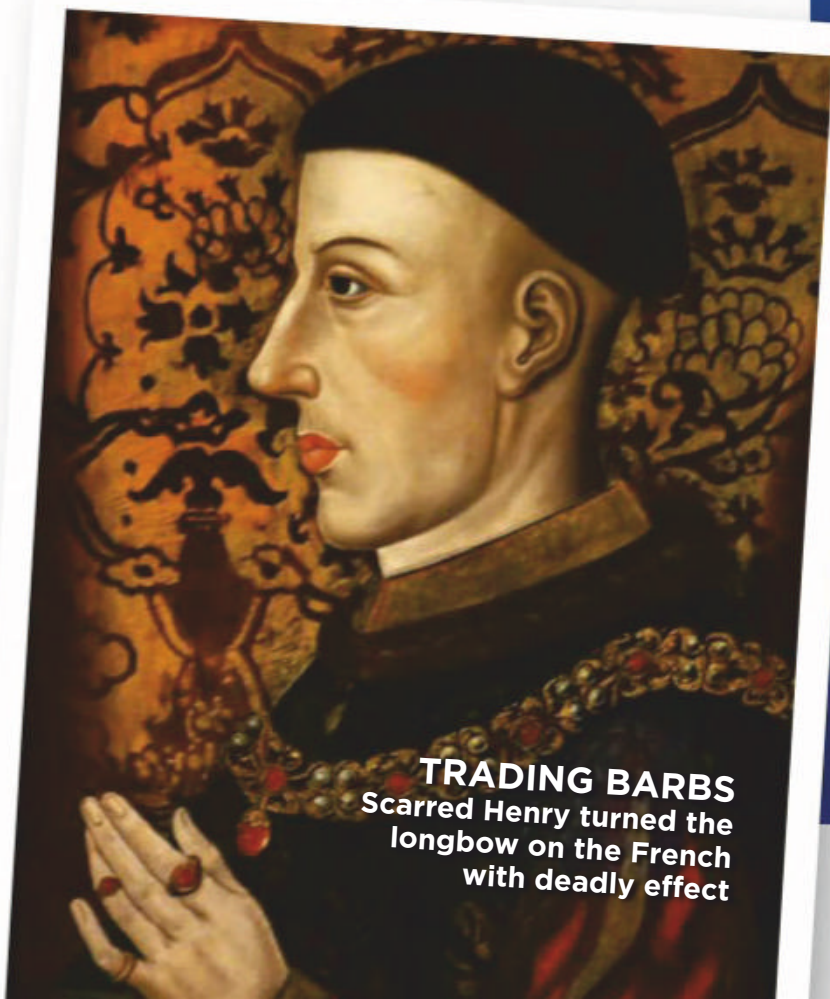
WHY IS HENRY V'S PORTRAIT IN PROFILE?

Long before his victory at Agincourt, Henry V learned to fight on British soil by putting down rebellions against his father, Henry IV. On 21 July 1403, the then 16-year-old Prince of Wales commanded men at Shrewsbury, where the longbow he would later use to such deadly effect was on full display. In the thick of the fighting, he was hit by an arrow below the eye.

The shaft could be removed, but the arrowhead had lodged in the bone – at the back of Henry's skull. Removing it required the best of 15th-century surgery, so royal physician John Bradmore was sent for. Also a keen metalworker, Bradmore designed a corkscrew-like device to open the wound further, so the arrow could be extracted without its barbs catching.

Without anaesthesia, the procedure must have been excruciating, but it was a success. To prevent

infection, Bradmore washed the wound daily for three weeks with white wine – Henry must have needed a regular swig too – and cleaned it with honey. The future king was left with a grisly scar on his cheek – which may explain why, when it came to have his royal portrait done, he turned to the side.



TRADING BARBS
 Scarred Henry turned the longbow on the French with deadly effect



FAKE NEWS
 Early news reports said that no one had died

Was anyone punished for the **Titanic** disaster?

Just four days after the sinking of the RMS *Titanic* in the early hours of 15 April 1912, a hastily cobbled-together inquiry convened in New York. Another would follow in Britain in May. They concluded that the White Star Line was not guilty of negligence. And although the shipping company would be taken to court and ordered to pay out, the fines weren't huge. The greatest ire was reserved for the SS *Californian*, the other ship that didn't come to *Titanic*'s aid.

In regards to lifeboats, *Titanic*'s famously inadequate number didn't actually break any rules – health and safety has come a long way – so the inquiries could only conclude that the existing regulations were outdated.

If anyone got handed the blame, it was the highest-ranking White Star Line official to survive, J Bruce Ismay. He had leapt into a lifeboat and reportedly couldn't watch as the *Titanic* sank, before spending four days in shock and inconsolable. Yet he was decried as a coward and the rumour mill whirled into action. Stories emerged saying he had known of the ice warnings, had originally limited the number of lifeboats, and pushed Captain Edward John Smith to keep the speed up so *Titanic* could get the crossing record.

He became "the most talked-of man in all the world," according to one newspaper. Though he was never officially held responsible, Ismay was condemned in trial-by-media and spent the rest of his life a broken man.

KEEP IT MUM

Elizabeth II didn't know the story until it was told to her during a 2018 BBC documentary

9

The number of crusades to the Holy Land between 1095 and 1272. They began with Pope Urban II calling for aid to the Byzantine Empire and the halt of Islamic expansion.

WHERE WERE THE CROWN JEWELS KEPT DURING WORLD WAR II?



Anyone who has been to the Tower of London knows just how heavily and diligently the British Crown Jewels are guarded, which makes their treatment during the war seem rather... amateurish.

The gemstones were prized from the crowns and sceptres and placed in a biscuit tin. This was then hidden in a hole dug beneath a sally port at Windsor Castle.

Amidst the fear of invasion, George VI had given the order to prevent them falling into Nazi hands. And where else would be safer for the Black Prince's Ruby and St Edward's Sapphire from the Imperial State Crown, the Cullinan Diamonds and the infamous Koh-i-Noor than the same palace that his daughters, the young princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, were taken for their own safety?

WHO WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO CIRCLE THE GLOBE?



As a woman's presence at sea was either frowned upon or outright denied at the time ships became good enough to circle the globe, it should come as no surprise that the first woman to make the voyage did so in disguise. Jeanne Baret joined French admiral Louis-Antoine de Bougainville's 1766–69 expedition as Jean Baret, having dressed as a man and bound her breasts with linen bandages. She acted as assistant to the voyage naturalist – and her lover – Philibert Commerçon, who helped keep her secret. Yet as he suffered from ill health, it was Baret, a skilled botanist in her own right, who made many contributions and discoveries of new plants.

While the crew of the *Etoile* had been fooled, Baret's identity was revealed when they made landfall on Tahiti and the people there immediately saw through the lie. Baret and Commerçon disembarked in French-held Mauritius, where she stayed for around six years. She returned home to France c1774–75, finally completing her circumnavigation.

GIVEN AWAY

Another telling says the crew realised Baret's gender as she was never seen answering nature's call

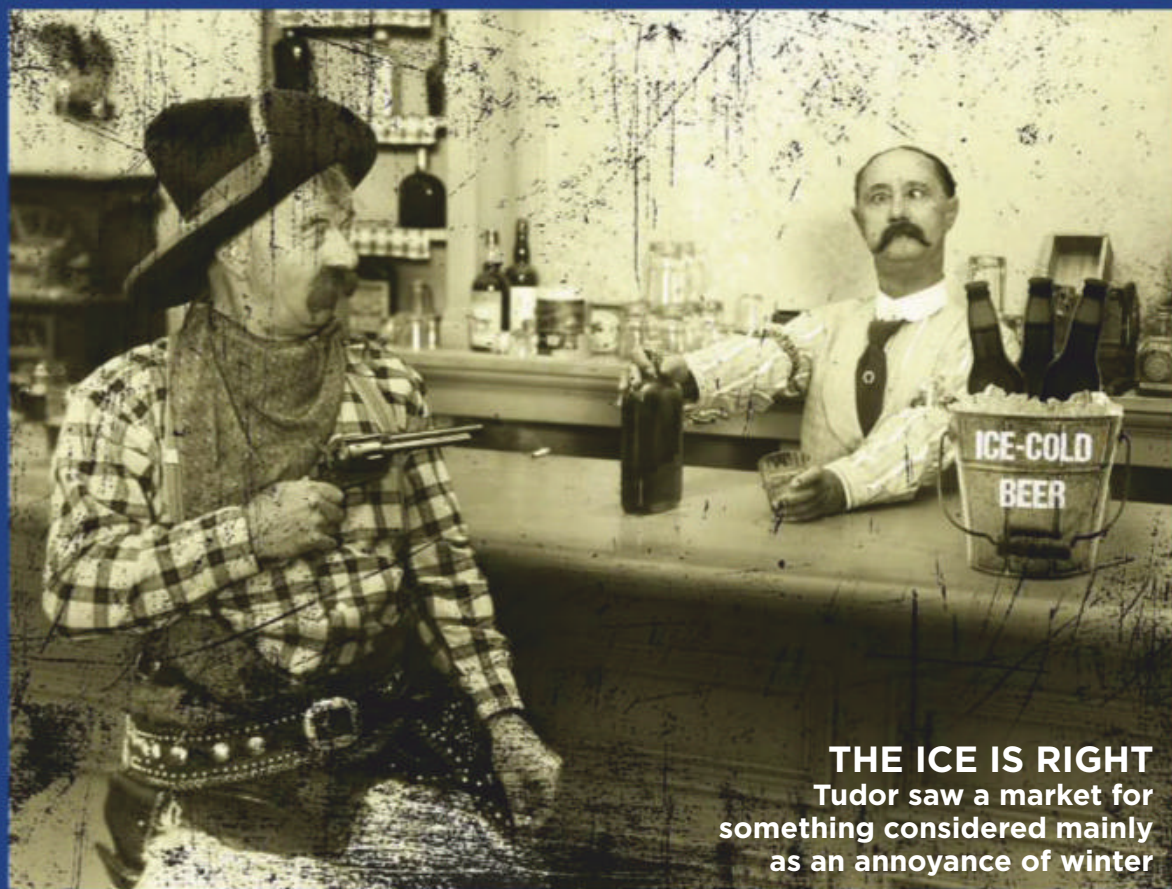


How did they have ice in the Old West?



A cowboy sipping an ice-cold beer seems an unlikely image in the hot, arid and pre-refrigerator Old West. And, generally, those in the saloons would have to put up with warm drinks. But ice had become the cool (pun intended) new product in the 19th century.

This was thanks to an enterprising man named Frederic Tudor. The 'Ice King of Boston' saw the commercial potential of marketing a cold drink on a hot day, and became so successful that he transported ice to the Caribbean, Europe and India. Nearly half the ice transported to cities across the US at the time came from Tudor. Ice would be cut in colossal blocks from rivers and lakes during winter and stored, with sawdust insulation, in cellars and caves. Tunnels were even dug high up on mountains to keep the ice until summer.



THE ICE IS RIGHT
Tudor saw a market for something considered mainly as an annoyance of winter

**NO PALACE,
AS SUCH**
There are only
six depictions of
Nonsuch Palace
in existence



WHAT HAPPENED TO NONSUCH PALACE?

🎯 Nonsuch, in Surrey, was the most spectacular of Henry VIII's royal palaces, with its very name boasting that no other place like it existed.

Construction began on 22 April 1538, soon after the birth of Henry's long-awaited son, and remained unfinished when he died in 1547. By then, it had cost at least £24,000 (over £100 million today). But Nonsuch stood for only 150 years. The palace frequently changed

hands until Charles II gave it to his mistress, the Countess of Castlemaine, who tore it down to pay her gambling debts.

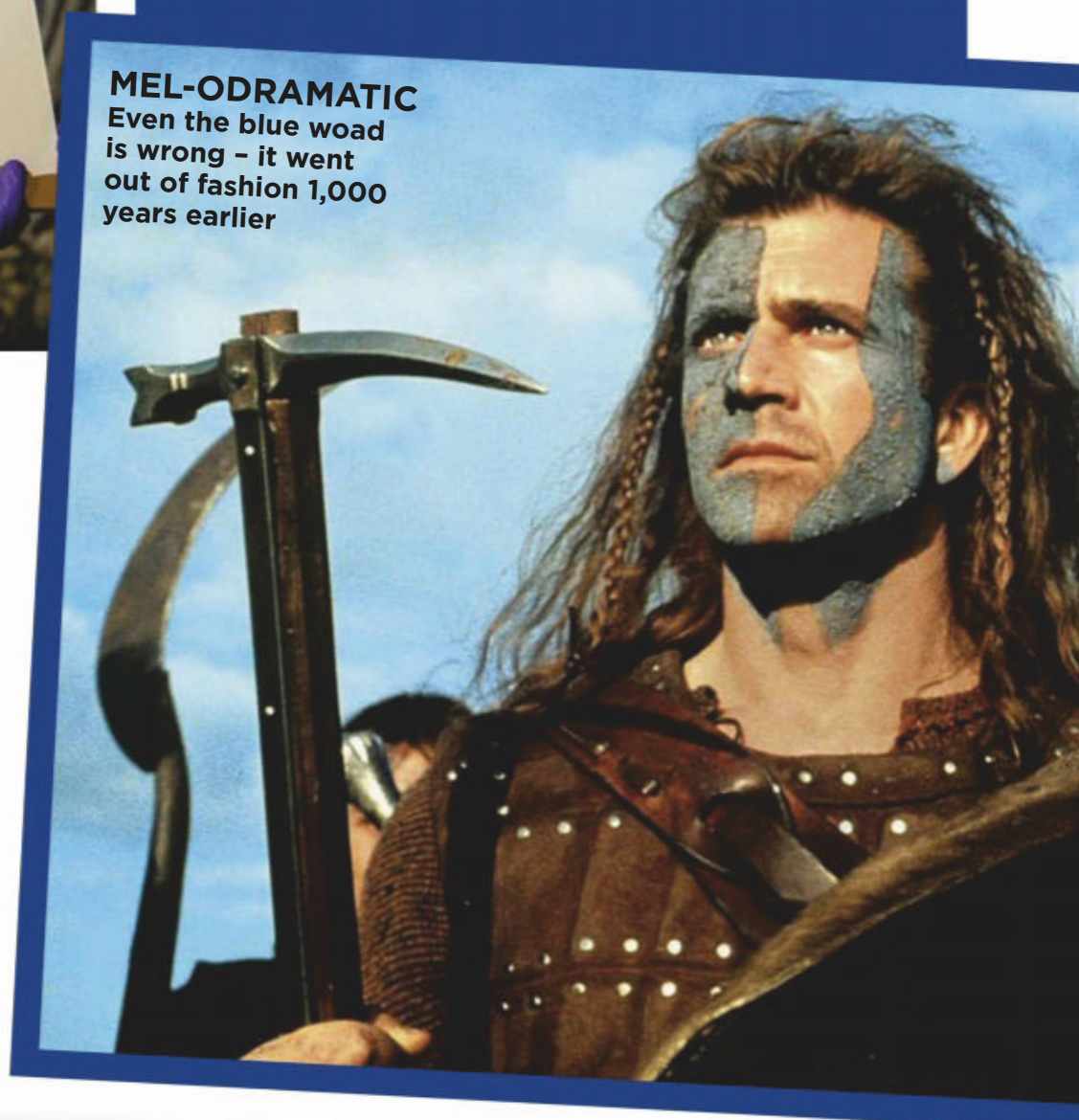
Few traces of the building have survived, other than examples of the decor that can be seen in several museums. An architectural marvel was wiped off the face of the Earth, which gives the name Nonsuch a new meaning.

Was **William Wallace** called Braveheart?

🎯 The Mel Gibson movie *Braveheart* hacks away at historical accuracy much like the English did to William Wallace when they caught him. Even the title is wrong: the real 'Braveheart' wasn't Wallace, but Robert the Bruce.

According to legend, the King of Scots' last wish before his death in 1329 was for his heart to be cut out and taken on crusade. His loyal right-hand man Sir James Douglas did so, and wore it in a silver casket around his neck. He never made it to the Holy Land, but died fighting the Moors in Spain. Before his doomed final stand, he supposedly threw the casket towards the enemy and cried, "lead on brave heart".

MEL-ODRAMATIC
Even the blue woad
is wrong - it went
out of fashion 1,000
years earlier



Who were the **White Huns?**

🎯 Thanks to Attila and their terrorising of the Romans, the Huns are well remembered. Much more than the White Huns, at least. There is a lot of speculation, debate and even guesswork surrounding these Hephthalites, or Huna. They were another nomadic people in the fifth to sixth centuries around central Asia, possibly from China or modern-day Kazakhstan, with a proclivity for conquest, most notably into India.

Yet even their nickname, White Huns, can't be trusted, as their connection to the better-known Huns to the west is by no means clear. It is possible these mysterious peoples were given the label in an attempt to make them more fearsome.



NO SENSE OF HUN
Hephthalite horsemen fighting Sukhra,
taken from the Persian epic *Shahnameh*

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A guide to what's happening in
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This rare arm ring made of
gold would have been worn
by one of the richest
people in Viking York

EXHIBITION

Viking: Rediscover the legend

Norwich Castle Museum, 9 February – 8 September,
www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/norwich-castle

The impact the Vikings had on Britain will be explored in a new exhibition in Norwich, in collaboration with the British Museum and Yorkshire Museum. For more than 300 years, Norse warriors raided and eventually settled in Britain, transforming the people and land. From treasures found in Viking hordes to the York Helmet, one of three complete examples from the Anglian period found in England, these objects offer a fresh look at the Viking Age.

Items on view include this bone
plaque and the Hingham Hoard
of silver coins and jewellery

WHAT'S ON

Explore 500 years of
human machinesp80



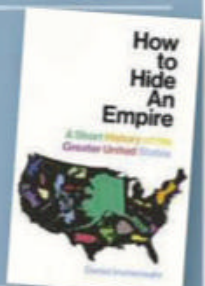
BRITAIN'S TREASURES

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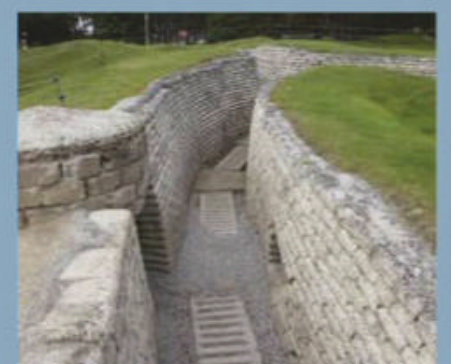
BOOK REVIEWS

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the latest
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POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Your best photos of
historical landmarks...p90





EXHIBITION

Robots

National Museum of Scotland, 18 January – 5 May,
bit.ly/2Ref4wu

For 500 years we have been attempting to make machines human. Our quest to create robots will be the focus of this new exhibition. It features an impressive collection including some robotic stars of the *Terminator* films as well as early examples of clockwork mechanics. Visitors will also have a chance to get up close and personal with some of the most recent innovations in the world of robotics – some of which seem very human-like.

[illegible]

Take a chance on this exhibition of games



EXHIBITION

Game Plan: Board Games Rediscovered

St Albans Museum, until 3 March,
bit.ly/2AA8dnM

Board games are enjoyed by families across the globe and have been for many centuries. This exhibition, originally displayed at the V&A Museum of Childhood, includes some of the most iconic games from the national collection of board games.

It will introduce visitors to the Game of the Golden Goose – a 16th-century game believed to be the origin of modern racing board games – as well as other pursuits of the past. A 12th-century chess piece will also be on show and there's plenty of opportunity to sort the winners from the losers.

An early edition of Monopoly and the 16th-century Game of the Golden Goose are among games celebrated in the exhibition, which has interactive elements for children of all ages



EVENT

Knight School

The Tower of London,
16-24 February, bit.ly/2GvZlzt

Wannabe knights can don their armour and do their best to defend the tower from invaders. Undertake the gruelling training required to become a page, then a squire and eventually reach the heady heights of a knight. From martial combat to etiquette, participants will learn everything they need to know before being knighted. For children aged 5-11 adult supervision is required.



Aren't knights looking young these days?

TO BUY

Henry VIII & Disappearing Wives Mug

The Unemployed Philosophers Guild,
\$15.95, bit.ly/2ExmWTb

Coffee and tea enthusiasts can learn a thing or two about the unfortunate wives of Tudor tyrant Henry VIII with this heat-sensitive mug. When a hot drink is poured in, the images of Henry's six wives disappear to reveal their fates.

Perfect if history is just your cup of tea



EXHIBITION

Leonardo da Vinci: A life in drawing

Various museums across the UK, 1 February – 6 May, bit.ly/2rLKCLW

To commemorate the 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's death, some of his greatest drawings will be on display across the UK. The artwork is part of the Royal Collection and 12 cities across the UK will exhibit pieces including Bristol, Leeds, Cardiff and Birmingham before they are all exhibited in Buckingham Palace. From the human body and zoology to mechanics and architecture, the drawings highlight the varied interests of the renowned artist.

Catch some of da Vinci's anatomical and religious works on tour in 2019



EVENT

The Victorian Love of Astronomy

Blists Hill Victorian Town, Telford,
16-24 February, bit.ly/2GxfZ7o

The Victorians were obsessed with the solar system and its secrets. Blists Hill will be joining the astronomical fascination with activities including space-themed enamel jewellery workshops. There will be other space events across Ironbridge Gorge museums during the school half-term.

Blists Hill will have a pop-up Planetarium for half term

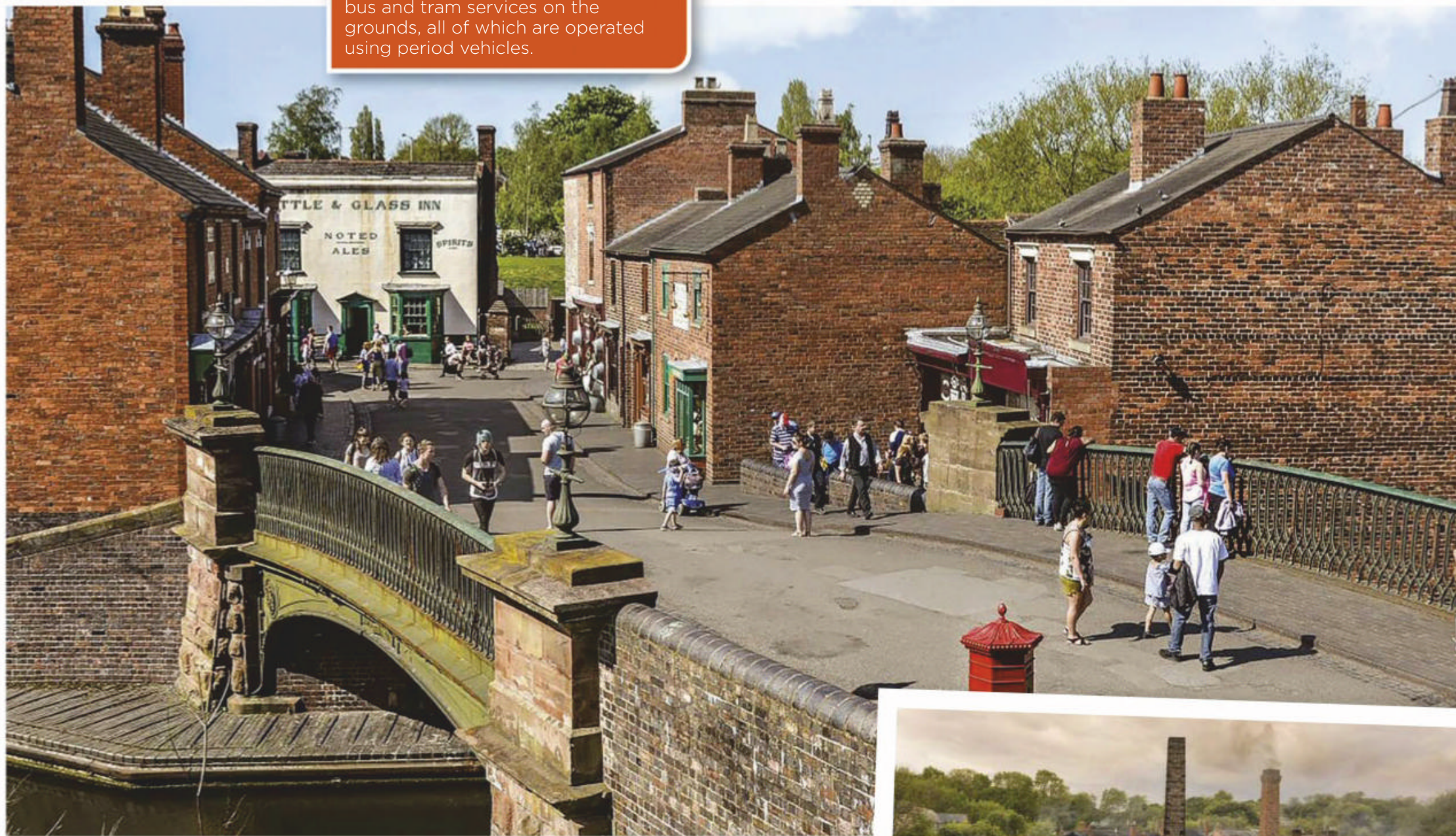


▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- ▶ The Magic of Valentines – An after-hours event exploring the history of love and Valentine's day, Colchester Castle Museum, 14 February, bit.ly/2V27IAG
- ▶ Gentleman Jack: Anne Lister and her diaries – A talk uncovering the story of the first modern lesbian, The British Library, 28 February, bit.ly/2A9mrfc

TICKETS, PLEASE

The museum is so large – a sprawling 26 acres – that there are several bus and tram services on the grounds, all of which are operated using period vehicles.



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

BLACK COUNTRY LIVING MUSEUM, Dudley

The first industrial landscape anywhere in the world emerged in the Black Country, and it would soon become the forge of the British Empire

GETTING THERE:

The museum is located on the A4037 between Dudley and Tipton and is signposted from the M5 (Junction 2) and M6 (Junction 10). Buses run from Dudley.

**OPENING TIMES AND PRICES:**

23 Jan to 31 Mar, Wed-Sun 10am-4pm (Half term 16-24 Feb, open daily 10am-4pm); 1 Apr to 3 Nov, open daily 10am-5pm. Adult tickets £17.95, child tickets £8.95.

FIND OUT MORE:

Visit www.bclm.co.uk

In its heyday, the West Midlands was the heartland of British industry, with the boroughs of Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton now described as the Black Country due to the soot and smoke from the coal mines, steel mills and brickworks that littered the countryside.

The Black Country Living Museum is an open-air museum that recreates the landscape and atmosphere of the late 19th-century (less the choking air). Houses and businesses have been relocated

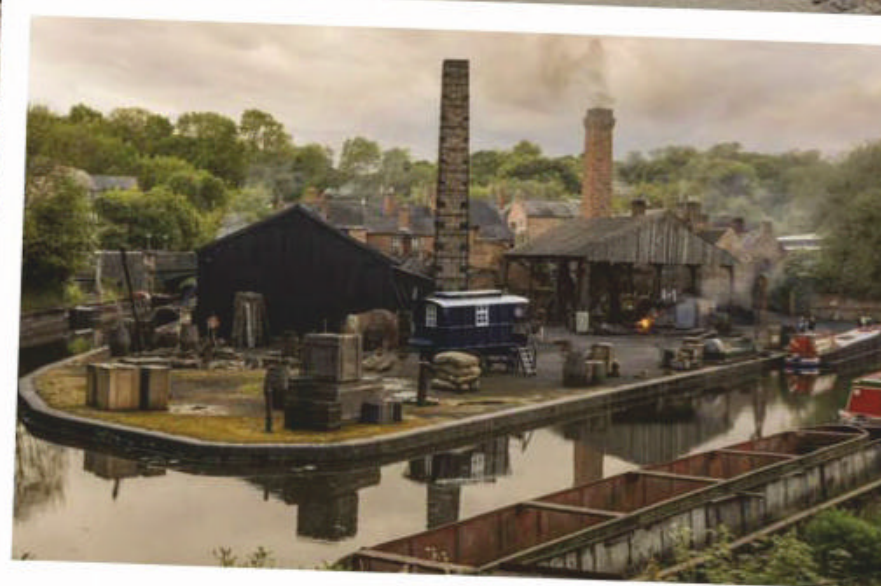
from their original locations, and costumed guides walk the streets.

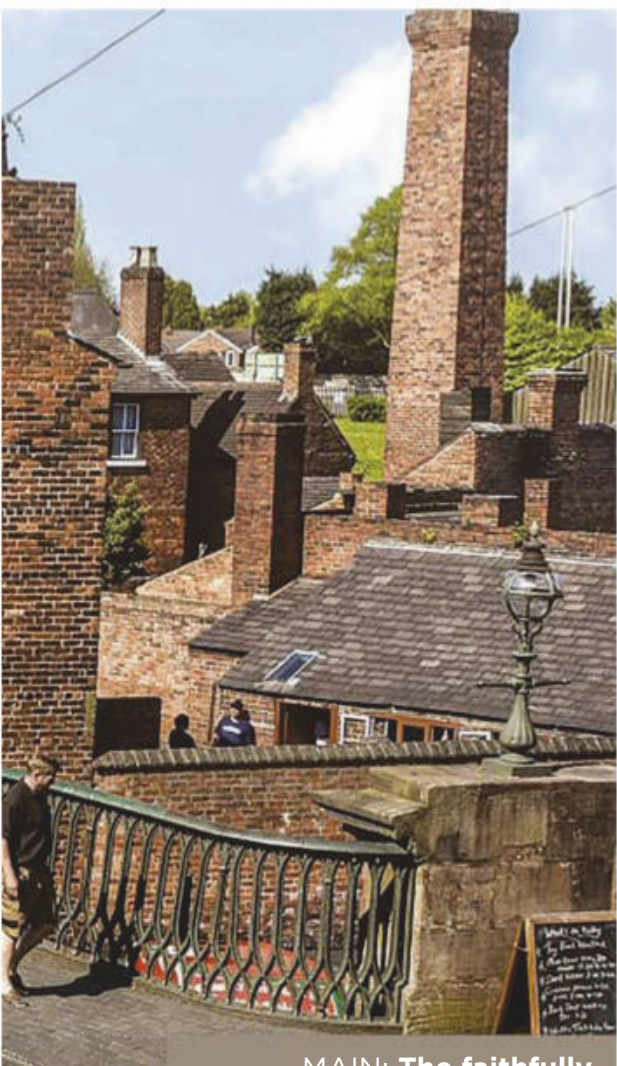
During the 1830s, goods produced in the Black Country were shipped far and wide, fuelling the Industrial Revolution. What were once quiet rural communities became industrial towns renowned across the globe. Noah Hingley & Sons Ltd near Dudley manufactured the 16-tonne centre anchor for the ill-fated RMS *Titanic*. Dudley was also the birthplace of the first working steam engine in 1712 – the Newcomen atmospheric

engine – and the museum has a working replica.

TIME STANDS STILL

The museum spans 300 years of the region's history, but mainly focuses on the period between 1850 and 1950. More than 50 buildings stand on 26 acres of reclaimed industrial land – once used as a railway goods yard as well as a lime kiln and coal pit. Many of the buildings have been relocated brick-by-brick to keep them in the period in which they were once lived and worked.





MAIN: The faithfully recreated streets are often used as filming locations

LEFT: Local industry made the Black Country famous around the world

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 HOBBS & SONS FISH AND CHIP SHOP
Hobbs still makes its fish and chips the traditional way – with beef dripping. The shop is the centre of the 1930s high street.



2 CHAIN MAKING SHOP
Chain making was a major part of the industry of the Black Country. Visitors can watch as the chain makers demonstrate their skills in the forge.



3 ST JAMES'S SCHOOL
Originally built in 1842, inside the classroom is set out as it would have been in 1912. Authentic lessons can be endured, if you are brave enough.



4 CANAL
Dudley Canal was once a lifeline for the Black Country – the Dudley Canal Trust operates boat trips, which include passage through the 2,900-metre Dudley Tunnel.



5 COAL MINE
If you go underground to witness the harsh environment 19th-century miners had to face, you'll learn why it's called the Black Country.



6 BOTTLE & GLASS INN
This traditional spit-and-sawdust pub serves ales 1910-style, with no added gas. It even has its own ale, brewed locally in the Black Country.

“Goods produced in the Black Country fuelled the Industrial Revolution”

In 1966, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council established a Black Country section in its museum department. Enthusiasm from the public saw the collection rapidly expand, as residents wanted the traditions and culture that characterised the Black Country to be preserved for later generations.

The idea for an open-air museum was proposed so that the items in the collection could be seen in authentic surroundings. Industrial land, once home to a mine as well as a water treatment works, was bought to house the museum, which opened in 1978. It is now the third-most-visited open-air museum in the UK.

Coal mines were a common sight across the Black Country, and the museum has created its own mining experience. Visitors can venture underground and experience the sounds, smells and sights (or lack of) that Victorian miners would have faced.

An ambitious £10 million project saw buildings from Oldbury and Dudley relocated to the museum, creating its authentic 1930s high street. These buildings include St James's School, Hobbs & Sons fish and chip shop and H Morrall's Gentlemen's Outfitters. All of the businesses can be visited to see how people shopped and lived in years gone by. It's not all about hard work though – there's

a 1930s fairground offering fun and nostalgia.

Back-to-back houses are also a key feature of the museum – these types of homes were rapidly built in Britain during the Industrial Revolution as people flocked to towns and cities in search of work. Houses were built abutting one another with shared toilet facilities – poor levels of sanitation were rife in these cramped homes. By the late 19th century, houses of this type started to be banned and few remain now. Three back-to-back houses stand in the museum today, originally built in Sedgley in the 1850s. They are believed to be the last remaining examples in the Black Country.

WHY NOT VISIT...

Step beyond the industrial past

DUDLEY ZOO AND CASTLE

This ruined motte and bailey castle was completed in 1070 and is home to Dudley Zoo, which has more than 1,300 animals.
www.dudleyzoo.org.uk

WREN'S NEST

This nature reserve is one of the most important geological sites in Britain – more than 700 types of fossils have been found here, and 86 of them haven't been found anywhere else.
<https://bit.ly/2SVMKMC>

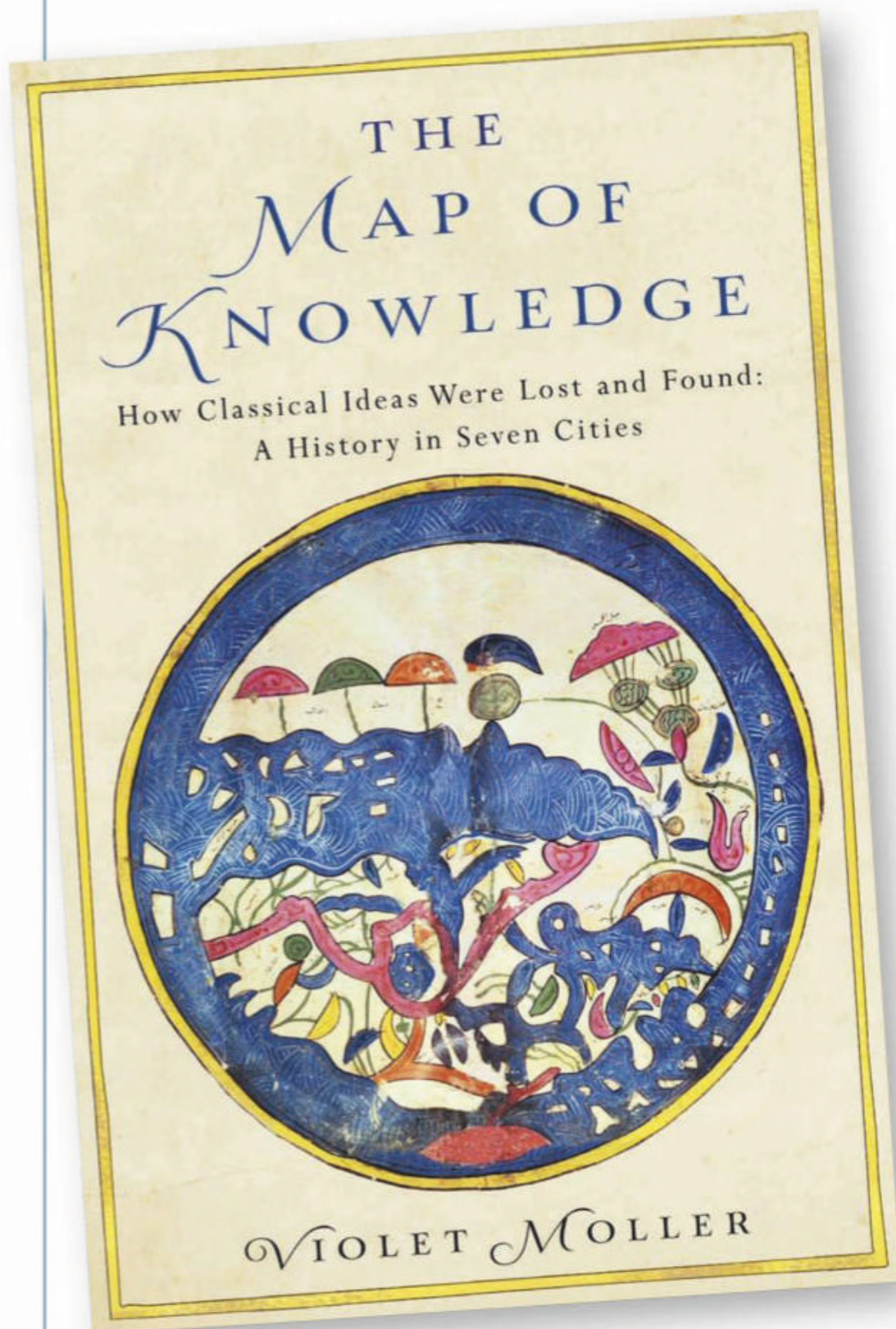
CADBURY WORLD

A great day out for the sweet-toothed. The self-guided tour takes you through the process of making chocolate as well as the history of the world's second-largest confectionary brand.
www.cadburyworld.co.uk

BOOKS

This month's best historical reads

**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**



The Map of Knowledge: How Classical Ideas were Lost and Found

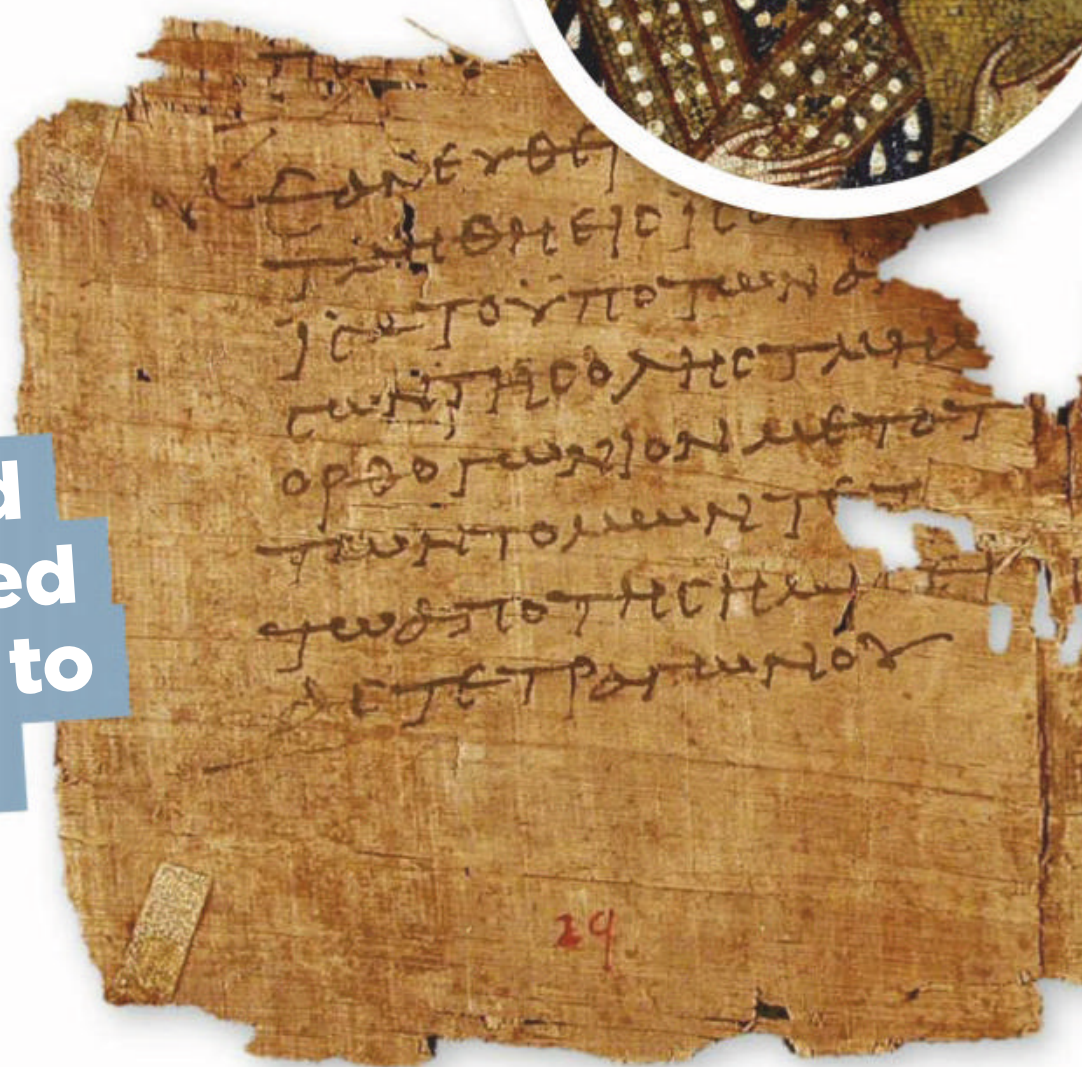
By Violet Moller

Picador, £20, hardback, 304 pages

Books charting the history of an idea can be a little esoteric, lacking the immediacy of more specific topics. Violet Moller's look at centuries of scientific development solves that problem by basing its story in seven cities, including Alexandria, Baghdad and Venice. And what developments they were: astronomy, medicine and mathematics all transformed human civilisation, and led to remarkable cooperation and collaboration between cultures along the way. If, say, the streets of 10th-century Baghdad seem a little remote, Moller's travelogue of ideas brings such places vividly to life – and explains how the modern world came into being along the way.



“Astronomy, medicine and mathematics all transformed human civilisation, and led to remarkable cooperation between cultures”





ABOVE: A 13th-century miniature by Arab scholar al-Hariri showing a physician tending a patient

LEFT: Roger II, under whose reign the Sicilian city of Palermo was a melting pot of ideas

BELOW: A papyrus of the Greek mathematician Euclid's *Elements*



MEET THE AUTHOR

Violet Moller explains why she wrote a book exploring scientific developments across different cultures, and how intellectual exploration still crosses boundaries today

What prompted you to write this book?

I first had the idea when I visited Sicily as a student. I was struck by how many civilisations had inhabited the island, and how it had been a hub where cultures had connected and ideas were shared. I didn't actually start writing the book until almost 20 years later, though!

How did you decide which ideas, and which cities, to explore?

As I continued studying, I became more and more interested in the history of science, and how it developed over the centuries. In the ancient world the three major areas of science were maths, astronomy and medicine. It was immediately obvious that Euclid's *Elements*, the greatest mathematical text, and Ptolemy's *Almagest*, the greatest astronomical text, were the ones that I should focus on.

Medicine was a little more complicated, because Galen, the most prolific classical physician, wrote hundreds of different books – so I chose a small selection of the most important ones. Because it is such a huge subject, I decided to focus on these works and let them guide the narrative of the story. Interestingly, when I began looking into it, the journey unfolded in front of me very naturally, starting in ancient Alexandria, where Euclid, Ptolemy and Galen all studied and wrote.

Are there any stories or individuals that particularly surprised you?

So many. I was blown away by how incredibly sophisticated Baghdadi culture was in the early Middle Ages: the food (saffron-infused baklava, pomegranate-flavoured sherbert); bath houses with running water and flower-scented soaps and oils; libraries, music, book shops, poetry. Plus, of course, it was also home to ground-

breaking scientific projects: measuring the earth's circumference, building the first observatory in the Muslim world and laying the foundations of mathematics, to name just a few. It was a similar story in Muslim Spain, as I saw when I visited the vast ruined palace-city of Madinat al-Zahra just outside Córdoba.

More generally, I was really impressed by all of the scholars who dedicated their lives to studying and propelling knowledge forwards, often travelling hundreds of miles into the unknown in search of manuscripts and knowledge.



“I was really impressed by the scholars who dedicated their lives to studying”

Why do you think the global history of these ideas has been overlooked?

I think that, in the West, there has traditionally been a preoccupation with creating a cultural narrative linking the Ancient Greeks and Romans directly to our own civilisation, to the detriment of any others. This began very early on, right back in the 11th century when scientific texts started coming to Europe from the Muslim world. The fact is that ideas are not constrained by national boundaries, so in order to effectively study their history, you have to take a

broader view and be prepared to follow them wherever they go.

What lessons does studying this story have for us today?

The strongest message is that scientific progress is reliant on cross-cultural collaboration. Time and again in history, and specifically in each of the cities featured in this book, toleration and allowing people of different races and faiths to come together and share their ideas and expertise is what enables periods of profound scientific discovery and intellectual progress. This is as true today as it has ever been, and perhaps particularly so at the moment.



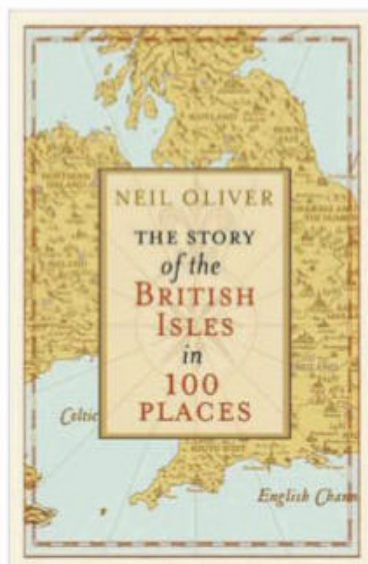
Æthelflæd: England's Forgotten Founder

By Tom Holland

Michael Joseph, £8.99, hardback, 56 pages

The gathering of 10,000 people to witness the mock funeral procession of a leader who died more than a thousand years ago demonstrates the continuing appeal of ancient history.

The event, in Gloucester in 2018, honoured the life of Æthelflæd, 10th-century ruler of the kingdom of Mercia, whose story is told in the latest in the Ladybird Expert series of miniature biographies. A concise, appealing account from a leading name in his field.

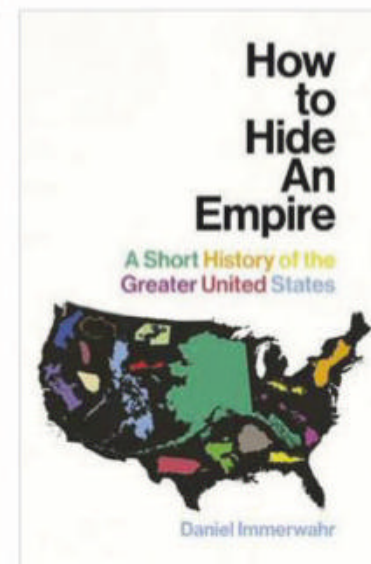


The Story of the British Isles in 100 Places

By Neil Oliver

Bantam Press, £25, hardback, 448 pages

The enthusiastic historian Neil Oliver here chronicles the story of Britain through its historical landmarks. Kicking off with ancient footprints at the Norfolk village of Happisburgh, it ranges from churches and crypts to palaces, prisons and parliaments. It's pleasingly geographically diverse, meaning it's just as good to dip into for inspiration for a day out as it is to read as a straight history.

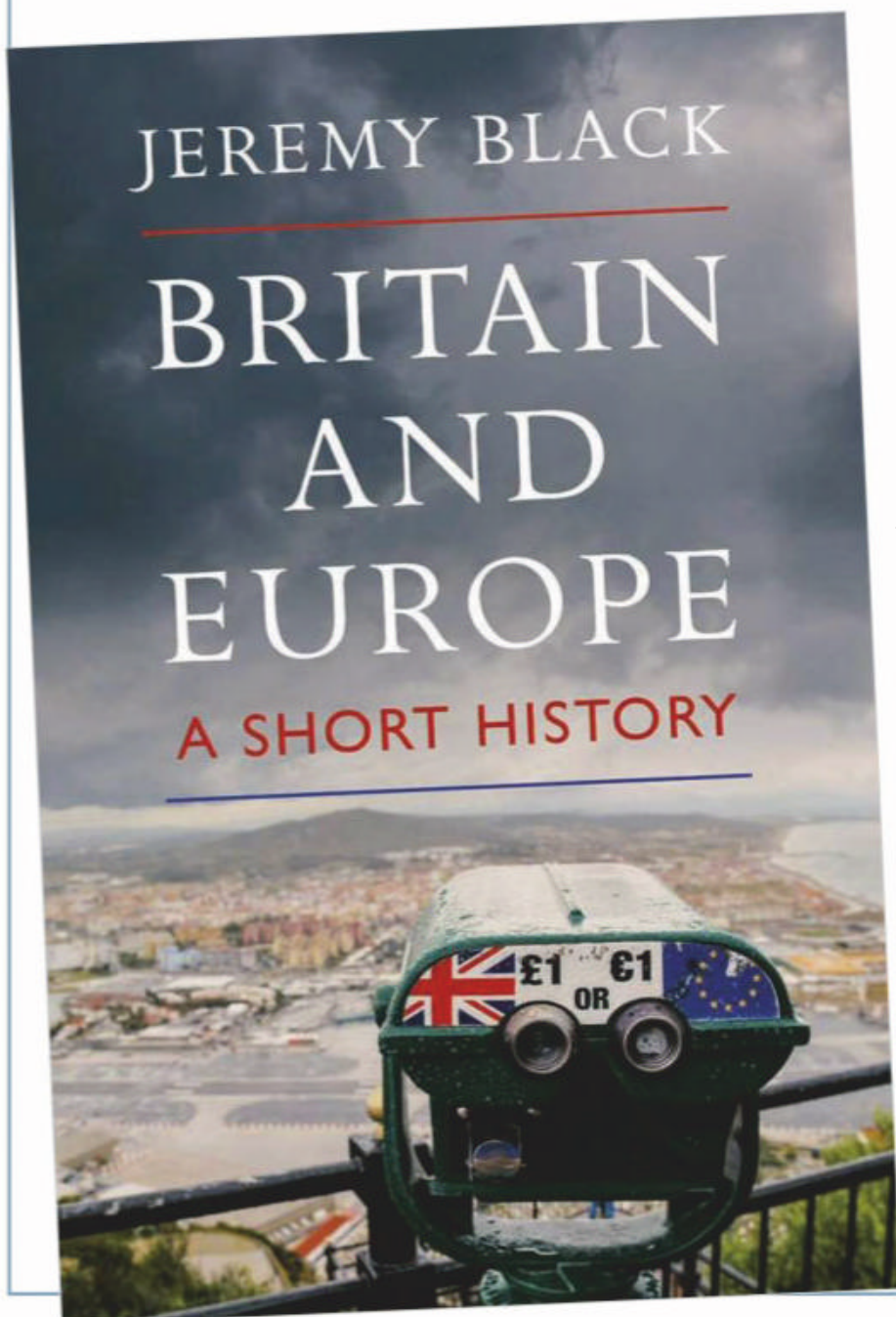


How to Hide an Empire: A Short History of the Greater United States

By Daniel Immerwahr

Bodley Head, £25, hardback, 416 pages

What links Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the US Virgin Islands? They're all overseas territories of America – a nation more often associated with ideas of independence than imperial ambition. This study of the 'US empire' charts its colonial subjects, which have spanned regions as far-flung as Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines.

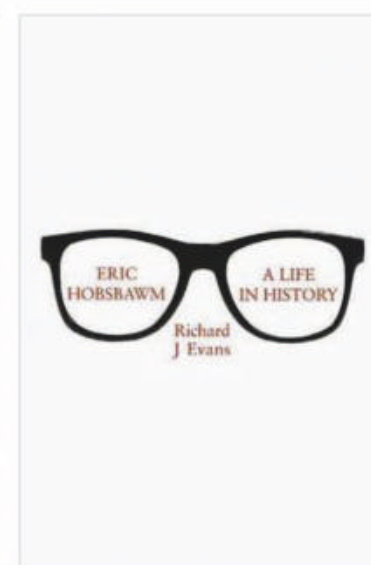


Britain and Europe: A Short History

By Jeremy Black

C Hurst and Co, £16.99, hardback, 224 pages

Given the twists and turns of the Brexit saga, it's impossible to know what the situation will be when you read this – but what's indisputable is that it has put Britain's ties with Europe firmly into the limelight. In this pithy, accessible book, prolific author Jeremy Black sketches out the history of this relationship, exploring how both sides have regarded each other and how those views have changed across the centuries.

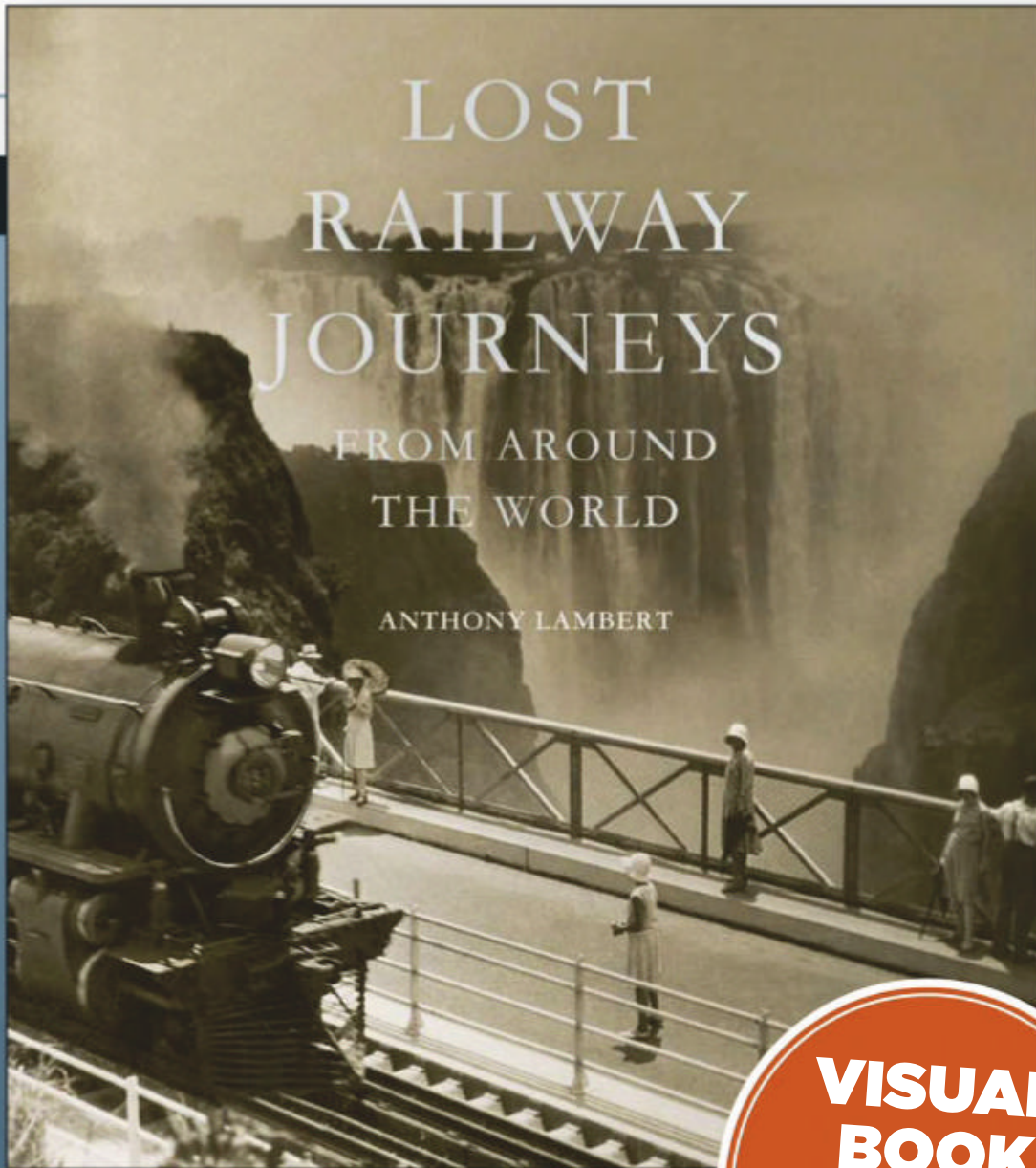


Eric Hobsbawm: A Life in History

By Richard J Evans

Little, Brown, £35, hardback, 800 pages

He may not be a household name these days but Hobsbawm, who died in 2012, is responsible for influential concepts such as the 'long 19th century' and 'invented traditions', which appear everywhere from nationalist politics to seemingly ancient Scottish clans. Richard J Evans' biography skilfully places Hobsbawm into his tumultuous times, from his childhood in Vienna to radical Cambridge and the horrors of World War II.



Lost Railway Journeys from Around the World

By Anthony Lambert

White Lion Publishing, £25, hardback, 208 pages

This visual guide taps into the continuing nostalgia for historic train travel with a look at 33 lines that no longer exist. From the famous (yes, the original Orient Express that once ran all the way to Istanbul is here) to the sleepy (a meander through the countryside of southwest England) and the frankly terrifying (New Zealand's Rimutaka Incline, with its 1-in-15 gradient), there's plenty here to captivate anyone with an interest in the heyday of the railways.

**VISUAL
BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**

“Plenty here to captivate anyone with an interest in the railways”



Fascinating images in *Lost Railway Journeys* evoke the romance of classic routes that no longer exist

POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Send your historical landmark pics to photos@historyrevealed.com
message us on Facebook or use **#historyrevpostcards** on Twitter and Instagram

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CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE

“Craigievar is a beautiful and unusual 17th-century structure with a relatively plain bottom half and an ornate upper half. It was far away from the threat of English incursions, although it was dragged into the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. It is said to have been an inspiration for Walt Disney’s fairytale castles.”

Taken by: Scott Pryde
[@scottjamespryde](https://www.instagram.com/scottjamespryde)





VIMY RIDGE, FRANCE

“ It was incredibly poignant walking through the preserved trenches at Vimy Ridge – the hill captured by the Canadian Corps during the WWI Battle of Arras. Although they’re no longer full of mud and rats and have been reinforced, they still give a small glimpse into what life in the trenches must have been like. ”

Taken by: Clare Slattery, via email



SAGRADA FAMÍLIA, BARCELONA

“ I first visited the Sagrada Família in the 1990s when it came across as a building site. Recently I went back and I was absolutely blown away by the almost-complete dramatic interior space and in particular by the stained glass windows. Despite the throngs of tourists, the sense of peace and the transformative power of light in such an enlightened space has stayed with me ever since. ”

Taken by: James Diggle, via email

FEELING INSPIRED?

Send your snaps to us and we'll feature a selection every issue.
photos@historyrevealed.com

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

EGYPTIAN SECRETS

In our Year three class this term our topic was Egypt and your big poster really helped us to learn lots of different facts. We put it next to our Egypt topic wall so we could have extra information. The design is good because it

**LETTER
OF THE
MONTH**

“Our topic was Egypt – your big poster really helped us to learn lots of different facts”

explains a lot of things about Egypt. I especially liked the images of all the different pyramids. Our class used it as an information source so we didn't run out of ideas. My favourite things about Egypt are the Gods and the myths.

✉ **Louie McPherson**
Bristol

Editor's reply:

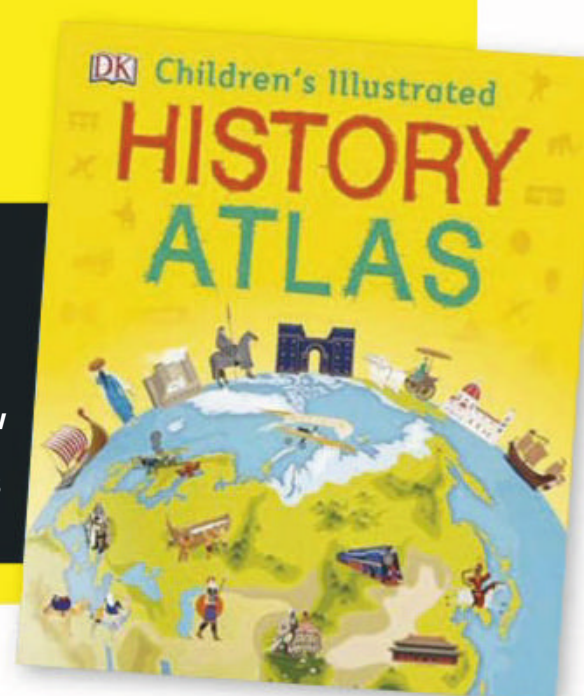
Thank you so much for your letter, Louie. We are glad that our poster was able to help you at school – it's looking great on the wall. Do look out for the next issue of *History Revealed* where we will have a feature all about the lost tombs of the pharaohs!



WONDER WALL

Louie McPherson, with the *History Revealed* poster that helped inspire his school class

Louie wins a copy of *Children's Illustrated History Atlas*, published by DK Children. It has 40 colourful maps from different eras, each one bursting with information, such as how big the Roman Empire was, how explorers made incredible journeys around the world, and when humans first travelled into space.



THE FORGOTTEN OCCUPATION?

Thank you for your article about the Nazi occupation of the Channel Islands (Issue 63). Many people aren't aware that

German forces occupied part of the British Isles. I feel this is a shame and that more people should know about it.

I myself didn't know until I went to Jersey and visited

Hohlgangsanlage 8 (usually called the Jersey War Tunnels). It's an excellent museum, which gives insight to the occupation and the effect on the islanders. Walking through the tunnels gave me chills, as if I was sensing the souls of those who died there.

✉ **Julie Gibson**
County Durham

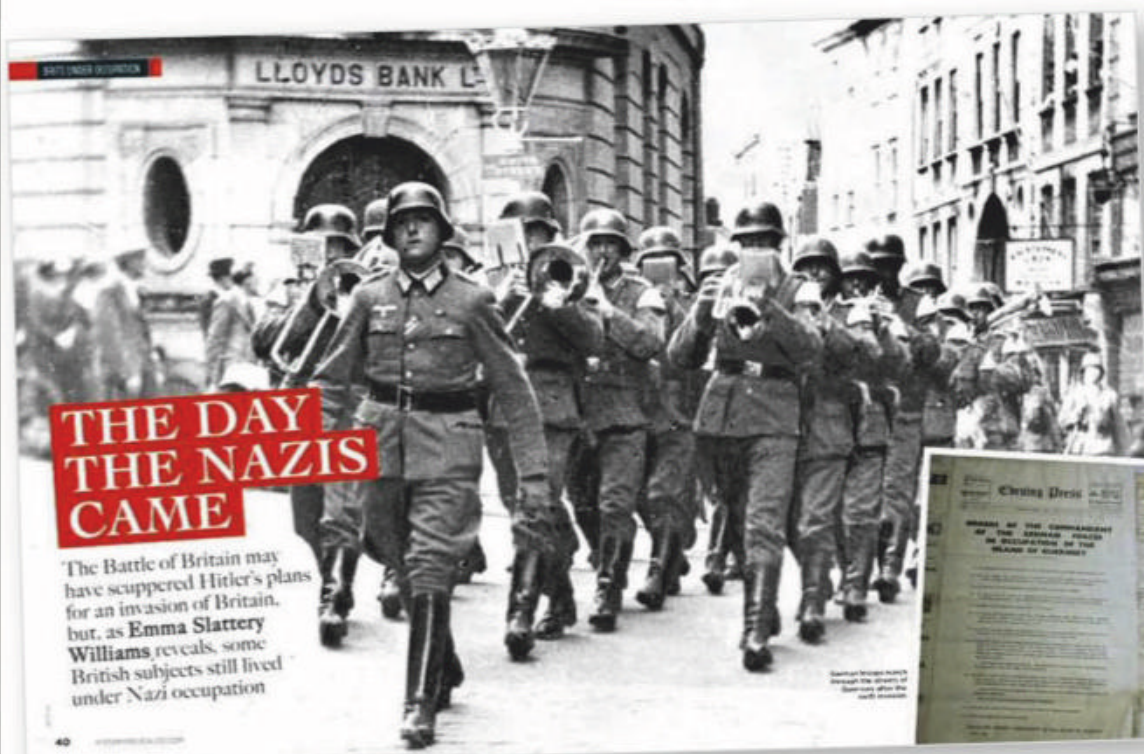
LOST IN TRANSLATION

I have just read your excellent December issue. In your Q&A section you asked: “What is the forlorn hope?” in the context

of the first assault on an enemy position. The answer asserted that it is derived from a Dutch term, ‘verloren hoop’, and it means ‘lost heap’. As I am a native Dutch speaker I contend that your researcher got it wrong in this instance.

The Dutch word ‘hoop’ has several meanings: it can mean ‘heap’ but that meaning is not used often, and only if you are referring to a load of sand or something of that ilk. It can also mean ‘a lot’. The term ‘verloren hoop’ does exist but in a Dutch context it means: ‘lost hope’. For example: in “Hij heeft de hoop verloren” it means “he has lost hope”. Therefore in the instance cited it should have been translated as ‘the last resort’.

✉ **A. Righart**,
via email



ON BRITISH SOIL
German occupation of the Channel Islands lasted from 1940–45

ANCIENT ANNE?

In your article on Queen Anne (issue 63) you say that she “oversaw the creation of Great Britain”. If this is the case, then Queen Anne must have been a good age because, as I’m sure you know, Great Britain is the name of the island upon which sits England, Scotland and Wales and it was actually created around 8,000 years ago when it was separated from continental Europe by a huge tsunami.

What you should have said is that she oversaw the uniting of the three countries of Great Britain. Sorry to be pedantic but our American cousins are confused enough about London/England/Britain etc. without reading it in your magazine.

Incidentally, I love your magazine – it is the best of its



STRICTLY SPEAKING ...

Great Britain is an island, whereas Anne oversaw the formation of the Kingdom of Great Britain, a sovereign state 1707 to 1800

type and I always read it from cover to cover.

Yours tongue-in-cheekily,

✉ **Kevin Bradley**

Via email

Editor's reply:

It's a complicated issue, this one, Kevin. While Great Britain does indeed refer to the island,



the 1707 Acts of Union state that the kingdoms of England and Scotland were henceforth “United into One Kingdom by the Name of Great Britain”. Today, the UK is short for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

CHRISTMAS ALL YEAR

I have had this magazine coming to my house for four years and it always makes me feel like a kid on Christmas morning. I smile, I learn something and share it with my friends as it creates discussions. Best magazine published and it will make your brain smile no matter what month of the year it is.

f **Mark McKenzie**

REVOLTS PLEASE

Elizabeth vs Mary Queen of Scots such a sad story of two women of the same family, of royalty, of power. Thanks again – you have Revealed History once more.

✉ **Wes Mason**



REVEALING STORY

Our January issue uncovered the true story that inspired the blockbuster movie

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ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 62 are:

MW Bell, Sidcup

Ann Ryan, Winchester

Ann Roberts, Hereford

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of Tessa Dunlop's *The Century Girls* in hardback.

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life

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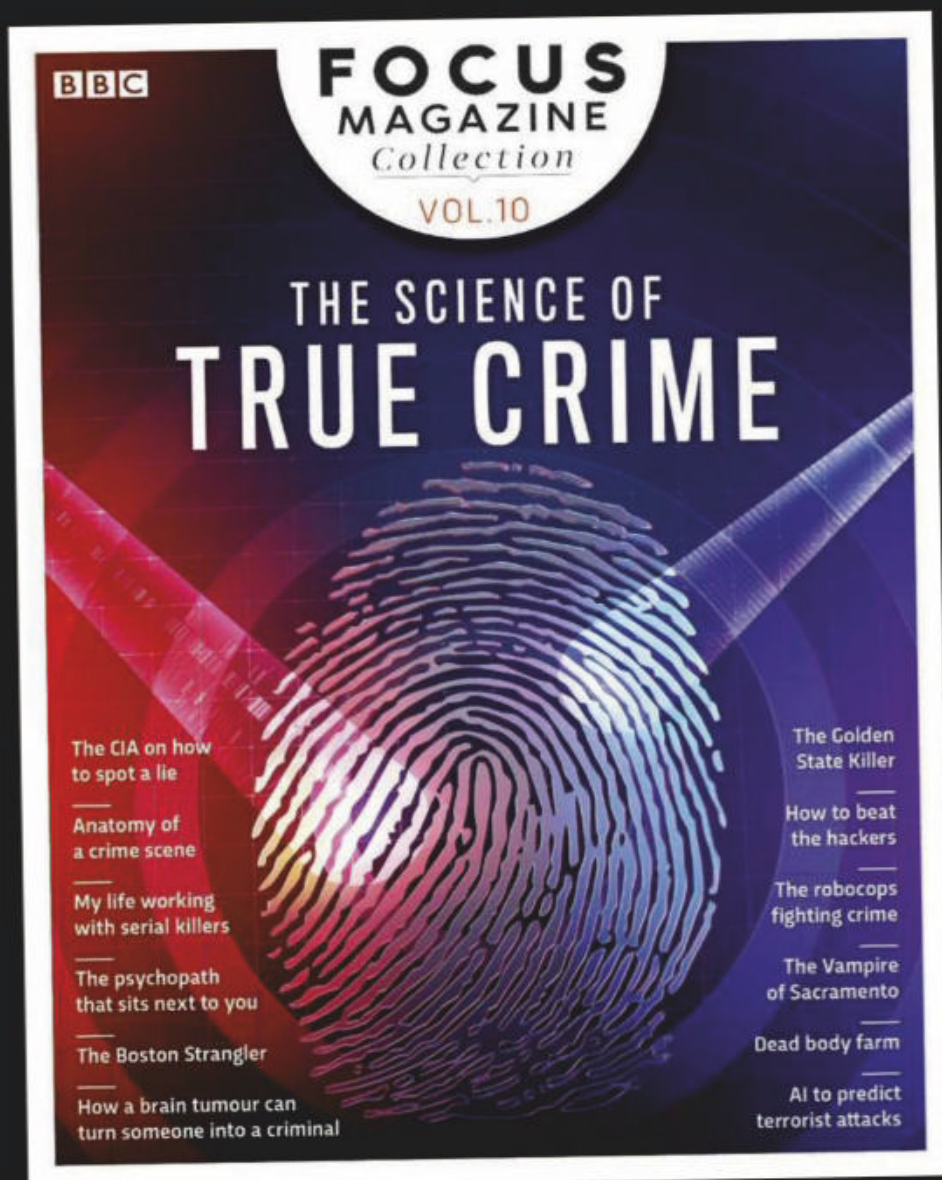
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THE SCIENCE OF TRUE CRIME



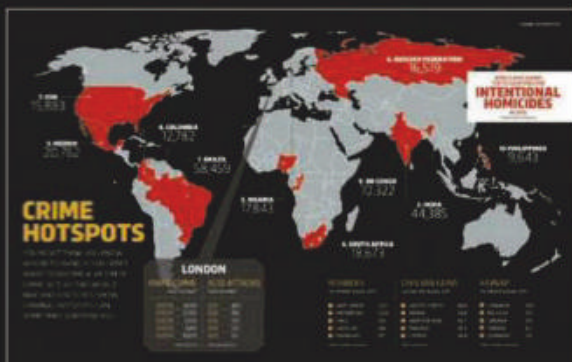
This *BBC Focus Special Edition* reveals the cutting-edge techniques being used to catch criminals...

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- How **psychological profiling** changed the FBI
- The **DNA detectives** solving unsolved crimes
- How **brain injuries** can create criminals
- Take a test to see if **you are a psychopath**
- How maths can help predict **terrorist attacks**
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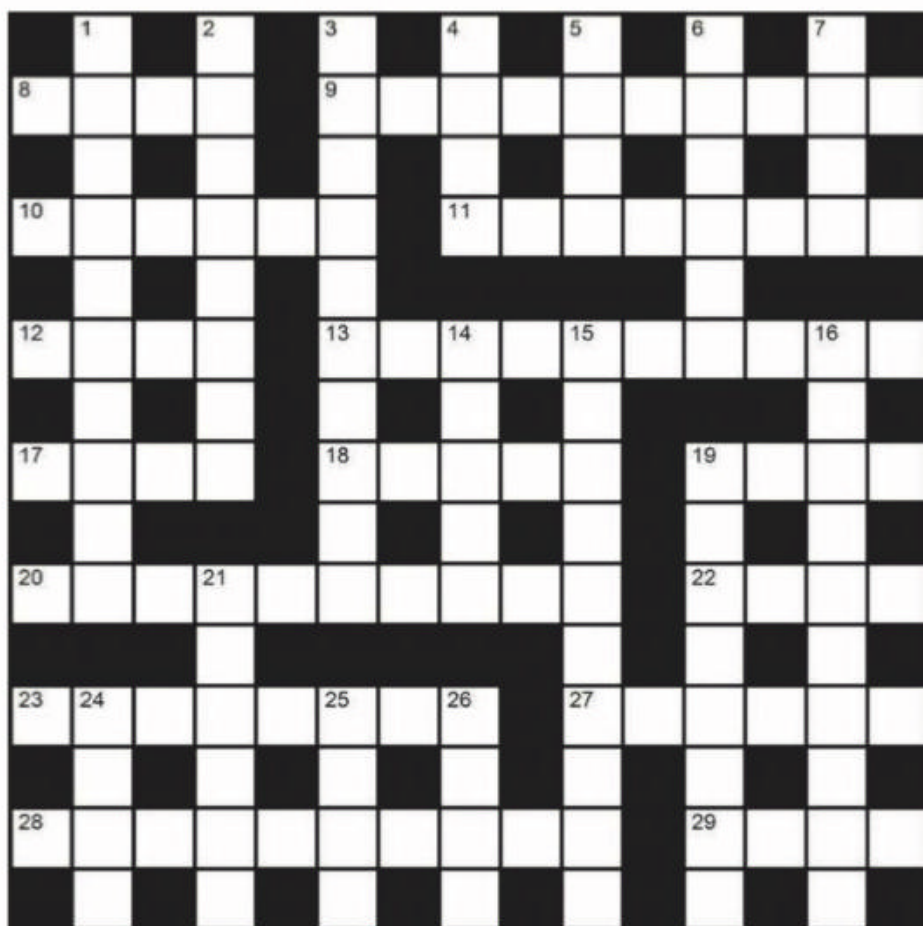
and quote *The Science of True Crime Print 1*

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CROSSWORD N° 65

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 8** Miller's son who features in some Robin Hood legends (4)
9 Athenian tragedy by Sophocles (7,3)
10 Viscount Greystoke, in a 1914 novel by Edgar Rice Burroughs (6)
11 Fierce huntress of Greek myth, subject of a 1736 Handel opera (8)
12 Brazilian footballer (b.1953), full name Arthur Antunes Coimbra (4)
13 City of North Rhine-Westphalia, granted town privileges in 1288 (10)
17 Brittain or Lynn, perhaps (4)
18 Jesse ____ (1913–1980), US track athlete, winner of four

Olympic golds (5)

- 19** 'A ____ between two superpowers' – Nicolae Ceausescu, on Romania (4)
20 English novelist (1820–78), author of *Black Beauty* (4,6)
22 Codename for one of the beaches targeted by Allied forces in the D-Day landings (4)
23 Sir John ____ (1664–1726), English architect and dramatist (8)
27 The ____, epic poem by Virgil (6)
28 City of south-east Cuba, close to a US naval base (10)
29 ____ Descending A Staircase, No 2, 1912 Modernist painting by Marcel Duchamp (4)

DOWN

- 1** Term for Islamist guerrilla fighters, such as those engaged in the Soviet-Afghan War of 1979–89 (10)
2 Japanese city, firebombed on June 19, 1945 (8)
3 1869 'romance of Exmoor' by RD Blackmore (5,5)
4 Term for literary works from medieval Iceland (4)
5 Samoan capital, scene of a naval stand-off in 1889 (4)
6 In Norse myth, the abode of the gods (6)
7 George ____ (1946–2005), Northern Irish footballer (4)
14 ____ Hite (b.1942), US-born feminist and sexologist (5)
15 State of Central America ruled by the Revolutionary Government Junta from 1979 to 1982 (2,8)
16 Punjab city, formerly a garrison town for the British Indian Army (10)
19 Niccolò ____ (1782–1840), Genoa-born violin virtuoso (8)
21 New York city, built on the site of the Dutch settlement Fort Orange (6)
24 Major deity of ancient Egypt (4)
25 US state admitted to the Union in 1896, after it banned polygamy (4)
26 Sir Ambrose ____ (1872–1959), English furniture maker (4)

CHANCE TO WIN

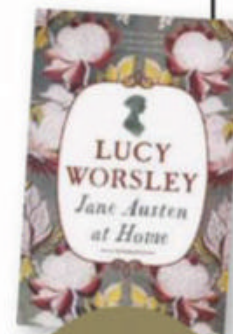
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SOLUTION N° 63



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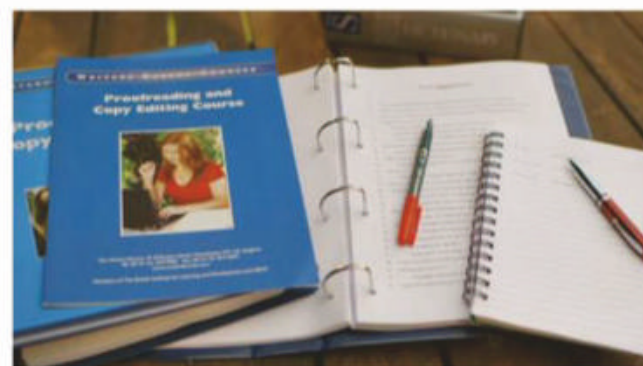
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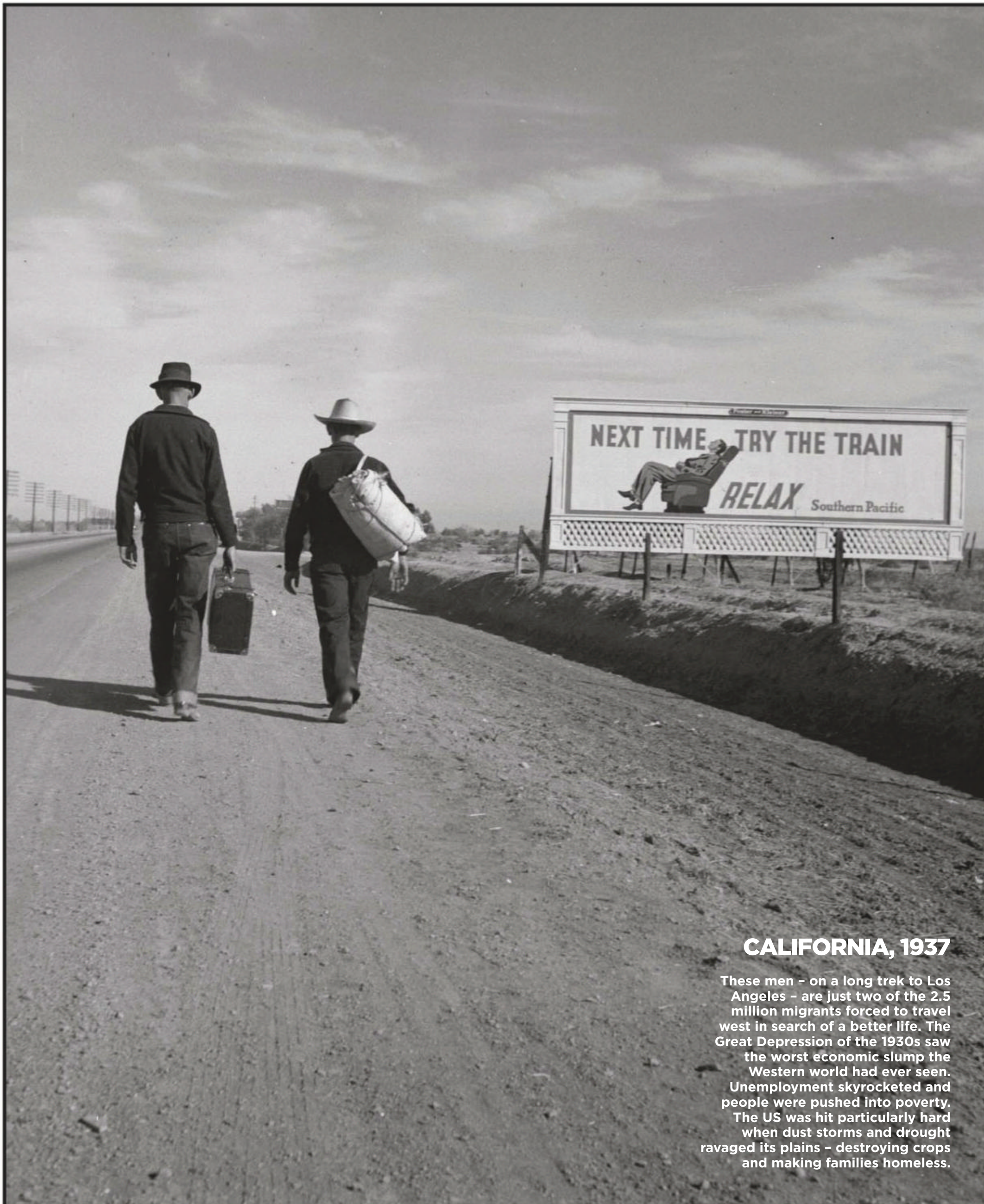
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